FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CAPUTO DENOUNCES UK PRESSURE ON EEC MEMBERS

PY012114 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1917 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Nov (NA) -- Foreign Minister Dante Caputo today denounced Great Britain for "exerting excessive pressure" on some countries "out of the fear that what did happen in the end" at the United Nations "would happen, that the results of the voting over the Malvinas issue would be more favorable (for Argentina) than last year."

Caputo noted the "inconsistency" of the EEC member-countries that orally supported the Argentine draft but then abstained from voting. He added that "this is misguided regional solidarity, because the principles (of international law), which they themselves have recognized, cannot be violated."

The foreign minister made these statements during a telephone conversation with Radio Rivadavia from New York, where he attended the debate and vote on the Malvinas issue. Caputo asserted that Argentina "made no concessions" in the draft resolution approved by the United Nations today, which urges the parties to negotiate the sovereignty of the islands without condemning British colonialism in the archipelago. Caputo added that "we did nothing that is not in keeping with our foreign policy to obtain more votes."

Caputo noted that before the vote, which ended with 89 votes in favor, 9 against, and 54 abstentions, "several EEC member-countries voiced their full agreement with the draft resolution but, in order to abstain from voting, resorted to the excuse that it was a matter of regional solidarity." The minister added that "I should not make a hard judgment on those positions, but it is inconsistent to orally support a resolution and then not to express that support through deeds."

Caputo denounced that "during the past 24 hours we have witnessed excessive British pressure on some countries. Great Britain, a military and economic power, exerted unusual pressure out of the fear that what did happen would happen, that the results of the voting would be better than last year." Caputo ended by stating that he was "immensely happy" over the results of the voting.

ALFONSIN DISCUSSES FOREIGN DEBT, ECONOMY

PM301501 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 27 Oct 84 p 13

[Interview with President Raul Alfonsin by Saverio Tutino in Rome; date not given]

[Excerpt] Rome -- [Tutino] One of the huge problems troubling you is inflation. How do you believe it can be dealt with in a country like Argentina without somehow limiting trade union rights?

[Alfonsin] We believe in the possibility of a nonrecessionary attack on inflation. We want to prevent the deflationary measures from falling on the working people's shoulders. This is why we started by combating unemployment. In the past 10 months we have created 150,000 new jobs in the private sector. We have slightly improved real incomes, which had plummeted. We have also achieved a rise in the GNP, perhaps 5 percent in a year. However, we have not yet achieved any success in the battle against inflation. There are several reasons for this, one of which -- and a very important one -- is that we had not reached an agreement on refinancing our foreign debt. This made it very difficult to persuade potential creditors to invest additional money in Argentina.

Now there is an agreement with the IMF, and we expect an increase in investments. You will see that in the last quarter of this year we will succeed in considerably lowering inflation.

[Tutino] Do you believe that on the social plane there are actions of preconceived political hostility against your government because of the Peronist leadership of the trade unions?

[Alfonsin] Sometimes there are tensions, but generally the workers' demands are legitimate. As for Peronism, we are convinced that on the whole it will struggle to defend democracy. In parliament there is no filibustering by the Peronists. In fact we have already passed several new laws unanimously.

[Tutino] To return to your forign debt, following your European and U.S. visits, do you have some hope of a change in North-South relations?

[Alfonsin] We believe that the world of the North still has a long way to go before it understands the importance of the problems of the South. Argentina is a nonaligned country but defends so-called Western principles and values. Not only ethical but also practical reasons prompt us to demand a more equitable international order. As I told the United Nations, justice in the South is more than ever a precondition for peace in the North. I argued that one of the characteristics of this era is that international relations have become more relations between governments than relations between societies. I must add a further point for anxiety, that the economic order is becoming exclusively a financial order. In other words, we are moving toward a world in which the place of politics is taken by military arsenals and that of the economy by finance.

This is very dangerous, and the incongruities are already apparent. For the second development decade the United Nations voted a commitment on the part of the more advanced countries to transfer 1 percent of their GNP to the developing countries. Now, however, because of the debt problem it is the developing countries that are having to transfer part of their GNP to the developed countries, and not 1 percent but 3 percent and sometimes more. It will be realized that dialogue between the wealthier countries and us is becoming an increasingly urgent necessity.

[Tutino] You are devoting much energy to this dialogue, internationally. What are the results?

[Alfonsin] Our effort to integrate Latin America is going well. With Brazil in particular, we have taken steps forward to avoid harmful rivalry. Furthermore, a very fluid dialogue with Europe has begun, based on several shared principles. But in this connection I want to highlight one incongruous factor which surprises me. When we Argentines attacked the Malvinas Islands the European Parliament condemned us, arguing that such issues should be resolved through negotiations. And the European Common Market also censured us, arguing that such problems should be resolved through negotiations. Now we of the Argentine democracy have submitted a plan to the United Nations, arguing that the two side must be told that such problems must be resolved through negotiations. It seems to me that none of the countries which approved the earlier condemnations can have any argument for not supporting this plan, because otherwise there would be an obvious contradiction. But if Mrs Thatcher says she will not discuss soveriegnty and Argentina says it will not wage war, you tell me how the Malvinas problem is to be resolved...

[Tutino] What does Argentina expect from Italy in this regard, and with regard to economic aid?

[Alfonsin] As far as the Malvinas problem is concerned, we shall see how things go in the United Nations. The United States will support the negotiations proposal. But Italy is in Europe...Within the general political context we are sure that Italy will accompany the Argentine people on their road to democracy.

Regarding specific economic aid, I believe that there could be major investments from Italy, which we urgently need to make up for the drain on our resources caused by payments to service our foreign debt. In this regard we are leaving Italy with a very good impression.

NEW LABOR MINISTER CONFIRMS UNDER SECRETARIES

PY011150 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2350 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 Oct (NA) -- New Labor Minister Hugo Barrionuevo has confirmed in their posts all high-ranking officials who worked for his predecessor, Juan Casella, except for Labor Under Secretaries Adrian Larralde and Victor de Martino. In their places, Barrionuevo designated Emilio Fernandez and Carlos Ulrich, respectively.

With these changes, the Labor Ministry team is made up in the following manner:

Labor Secretary: Robert Bigatti
Social Security Secretary: Emilio Cappuccio
Labor and Social Security Under Secretary: Francisco Mugnolo
Labor Under Secretary: Emilio Fernandez
Social Security Under Secretary: Miguel Pi de la Serra
Technical and Administrative Coordination under secretary: Carlos Ulrich.

Meets Press

PY011315 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0200 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 31 Oct (DYN) -- The new Labor Minister Hugo Barrionuevo has expressed hope to achieve " a frank and sincere dialogue" with the General Confederation of Labor [CGT] as soon as some "credibility" problems are overcome. He added that salary demands "will be studied" and that he hoped to "reduce" inflation during the next few months.

In his first meeting with reporters accredited to the Labor Ministry, Barrionuevo reaffirmed that a new law on professional associations will be prepared, that the social security issue will be a priority matter in his ministry, and that he will try to "harmonize" relations among the different labor sectors.

Barrionuevo minimized the fact that only one of the four CGT secretaries general, Osvaldo Borda, attended his swearing-in and added that "I do not take into account whether one or four secretaries general are present." He explained that "there are circumstances when credibility still needs to be improved, but as soon as we overcome this problem, we are going to begin a frank and sincere dialogue." He also noted that a large number of CGT leaders were present at the Casea Rosada, and that Borda "stressed the presence of the unified CGT on behalf of the council."

Regarding the plan for struggle which the CGT is considering, Barrionuevo declined to make a statement because "to give an opinion on something you are not familiar with implies a prejudgment." Moreover, he discarded the possibility that new elements could emerge from the meeting which the CGT board will hold tomorrow with President Alfonsin, with the participation of businessmen. He also recalled that other actions previously prepared by union leaders have not been fulfilled.

Regarding the salary issue and the CGT demand for a minimum salary of 23,000 pesos, Barrionuevo stated that "there are statistics showing that the average salary is near that level." He added that "these are official and unofficial statistics."

PARTIES VOICE OPINIONS ON BEAGLE AGREEMENT

Intransigents Support Treaty

PY311610 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0020 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Oct (TELAM) -- The national leader of the Intransigent Party [PI], Oscar Valdovinos, today said that his party supports the pre-Beagle agreement with Chile, and he exhorted the people to vote in the plebiscite to demonstrate the Argentine people's will. Valdovinos made these statements during a television and radio time slot that the government has granted the political parties to express their position regarding the Beagle Channel dispute. The 15-minute time slots were drawn last week, and the PI is the second political group to take advantage of them.

Valdovinos said that as a first conclusion the Intransigents want all the people to vote on 25 November, not only to decide the Beagle issue, but also to express their ideas about the fundamental problems of the country.

He said that his party supports the ratification of the treaty because it serves the cause of Latin American unity, and therefore also the liberation struggle of our nations. He added that the treaty is a satisfactory agreement for the PI considering its historical background and the circumstances which progressively weakened the Argentine position in the negotiations.

The treaty is satisfactory because it mainly preserves Argentina's sovereign rights over the Atlantic coast without affecting our projection toward the Antarctic; it solves the problem of the eastern mouth of the Strait of Magellan; it maintains the Cape Horn meridian as a water dividing line; and it foresees the proper mechanisms to peacefully resolve future eventual controversies. Considering the circumstances, Valdovinos said, it is a correct solution and the government has handled it well. If someone has the authority to say this, it is us, the PI, because everyone knows how harshly and firmly we issue necessary criticism. He also said that we now need the same zeal and spirit to solve some other urgent problems and to correct mistakes. As Alfonsin liked to say: What we need to do now is to adopt a more forceful position regarding the foreign creditors and the imperialist powers.

Regarding the concern of some political parties over the propriety of signing an agreement with General Pinochet, Valdovinos said that his party would have preferred to reach an agreement with a democratic government; however, the solution of this problem will positively contribute to the recovery of democratic freedom and the heroic struggle of our Chilean brothers and sisters. Valdovinos concluded by saying that, in summary, the PI supports the treaty to ensure peace in the region, to discourage arms races and militarist urges, to make the integration of our economies easier, to contribute to the struggle of the Chilean people, to promote Latin American unity and freedom in face of imperialism, and to promote the joint defense of Chilean and Argentine Antarctic rights.

PJ: Plebiscite 'Distracting'

PY311700 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1055 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Textq Buenos Aires, 31 Oct (TELAM) -- The Justicialist Party [PJ] has described as merely distracting the plebiscite on the Beagle agreement with Chile, called by the government for 25 November, at a time when the entire Argentine society is undergoing a serious economic crisis. In a public statement signed by all Justicialist organizations, the PJ substantiated its decision to abstain from participating in the Beagle plebiscite. The PJ statement demands that Congress be convened immediately so that the congressmen can exercise their right to check on the dissemination and the expenses the government has incurred to carry out the plebiscite.

The PJ statement, which was released yesterday, was signed by, among others, Lorenzo Miguel, representing the PJ National Council; Celestino Blanco, for the 62 Organizations; Humberto Martiarena, for the Superior Command appointed by Maria Estela Martinez de Peron; Raul Bercovich Rodriguez, for the PJ National Congress; Senator Vicente Saadi, the PJ leader in the Senate; and Diego Ibanez, the PJ leader in the Chamber of Deputies.

On releasing the statement, PJ National Council Press Secretary Rodolfo Ponce said the PJ seeks to demand that negotiations be continued with Chile within the framework of the papal mediation since the much praised peace of today could become a cause for war in the future. Ponce said there are still 13 conflictive points with Chile and that if there has been peace and talks have been held for 100 years, there can be peace for 50 years more until a final solution is negotiated. Ponce said: The PJ is not interested in votes now because what is at stake here is the fatherland. If it were just a matter of playing with votes, everyone will say yes, not only the government. We also know that many will use the Peronist defeat as a political weapon.

Carlos Spadone said a telegram was sent last week to Mrs Maria Estela Martinez de Peron to brief her on the actions taken and to ask about her position, but she has yet to answer. He also said that they know nothing about contacts between her and the executive branch.

The PJ statement also mentions a decision to send a note to Pope John Paul II to express to him the recognition of the Peronist people for his generous mediation and to ask him to continue with it. It also announces that the PJ National Congress will be held on 15 December to discuss this issue. It has also been decided to create a special committee to coordinate efforts to disseminate information and to promote mobilization concerning the reasons and the scope of the PJ active, militant abstention. The members of this committee will be announced today.

It has also been reported that the National Board of the 62 Organizations called a national plenum for today at the headquarters of the Federation of Brewery Workers to discuss the decisions made by the PJ organizations in relation to the plebiscite on the Beagle agreement with Chile slated for 25 November.

CP To Vote for Accord

PY312205 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2007 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 Oct (NA) -- The Argentine Communist Party Central Committee today decided in Buenos Aires to vote for the border accord with Chile in the upcoming plebiscite and described its support for the plebiscite as "a vote against imperialism and in favor of peace." The Communist Party indicated that it agree with the idea of holding the plebiscite. The party added that it would be suitable to use the same approach in making a decision on the payment of the foreign debt and the conflict with Great Britain over the Malvinas Islands, among other things.

MID To Vote Yes

PY011415 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0139 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 Oct (TELAM) -- Rogelio Frigerio, former presidential candidate for the Integration and Development Movement [MID], was the third political representative who went on television to discuss the plebiscite called by the government for people to vote on the agreement with Chile reached through the papal mediation.

Frigerio said that the plebiscite was unnecessary because the president and the Congress can decide on foreign policy. However, he said that the MID will vote yes, disregarding political speculation.

He also said that negotiations cannot be carried out without the two parties involved giving in to some of their demands and that it is obvious that the agreement reached is not optimum, but it is the best that could be obtained at a time when it is necessary to put an end to a conflict to open the way for peace and coexistence with Chile.

In conclusion, Frigerio said that priority should be given to the development of the Patagonia, disregarding the proposals of overall national integration before the Patagonia is firmly linked to the country and participating as a key area in its development.

SENATOR ACCEPTS CAPUTO BEAGLE DEBATE CHALLENGE

PY010201 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 30 Oct 84 p 11

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Justicialist Senator Vicente Saadi said yesterday he personally accepted a challenge by Foreign Minister Dante Caputo to hold a public debate on the Beagle Channel treaty with Chile. Caputo made the challenge on Friday in response to sharp criticism by various Justicialist sectors to the treaty reached earlier this month through papal mediation to solve the century-old conflict. It followed an announcement by the Justicialist Bloc in the Senate, which is headed by Saadi, that they would reject the treaty when it came up for congressional approval later this year.

Saadi accepted the challenge in a letter delivered to the Foreign Ministry in which he claimed Caputo was not entitled to issue such a challenge, but he would personally accept it provided it was held honestly and broadcast to the whole nation on radio and television. He also specified there should be no time limit to the debate and the moderators should be appointed by joint agreement.

Former Vice-President Isaac Rojas also said he wanted a public debate on the treaty but with President Raul Alfonsin himself. Admiral Rojas said in a letter to Alfonsin he was asking for a "Republican and Democratic-style" public debate to be broadcast on radio and television.

Rojas, who has always been violently opposed to Peronism, came out for the first time in favour of the Justicialists, whom he said were "raising the proper national and patriotic flag" in opposing the treaty. Speaking on radio, Rojas said, "I am very satisfied with this attitude and would even open talks with Peronist leaders."

MONTONERO MEETING REPORTED IN BAHIA BLANCA

PY012140 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1552 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Bahia Blanca, 1 Nov (TELMA) -- The Peronist Labor Union Youth [Juventud Sindical Peronista -- JSP] has reported that members of the Montonero organization held a 12-hour meeting in the offices of the Justicialist Party [PJ] in Bahia Blanca. However, the PJ leader in Bahia Blanca, Roberto Garaygordobil, has dismissed this report, stating that it is rash.

The JSP reported on the meeting in a communique released by its organizational secretary, Hector Cirulli, and its press and publicity secretary, Ricardo Herlein. The communique states that among those present at the meeting, held on 27 October, were the leaders and ideologists of the intransigence and mobilization group (the political branch of the terrorist organization).

The guerrillas were represented by Miss Susana Valle, and the PJ in Bahia Blanca was represented by its current president, Roberto Garaygordobil, who went to the airport to meet Miss Valle accompanied by the customary retinue of necessary fools who hailed all the guerrillas, especially Mario Firmenich and Dante Gullo.

Garaygordobil, in statements made to the program "Panorama," which is broadcast by LU-2 Radio Bahia Blanca, dismissed the report, stating that he would not call the talks held at the party's offices a Montenero meeting. Garaygordobil confirmed that he went to the airport to meet Susana Valle, because she is the daughter of General Valle, who was the first man killed by a firing squad during the liberating revolution. He said: "We worked with Gen Valle in the uprising of 1956. It was for this reason that I went to meet her, and I would do so as often as necessary. I did not participate in the meeting. I only stayed for 5 minutes," Garaygordobil added. Nonetheless, Garaygordobil reiterated that he would not call the meeting a Montonero meeting. Present at that meeting were representatives of the intransigence and mobilization group, whose president is the head of the party's bloc in the Senate. I believe that this is a rash statement by the JSP, Garaygordobil said. Garaygordobil stressed that he is a Peronist and a nationalist, but one with courage. He reported that the 5 minutes he was there, there were no party councilmen to be seen.

The JSP communique states that it reported on the meeting held at the PJ offices and on the presence of the PJ president because it believes that this is an outrage against Bahia Blanca Peronism. It adds that if this is not true, then the party or the party's president should publicly deny it. The president has made statements saying that there is no rupture in the party's council. Let him now clarify this serious situation for the area's Peronists.

The communique demands that steps be taken to prevent a repetition of the events that took place between 1973 and 1976 in which the Montonero mercenaries confronted General Peron and the latter expelled them for being traitors. It also asks that the national and provincial leaderships intervene in this issue. The JSP finally emphasizes that we state to the local Montoneros that this time we will be more watchful than in the past. We will not permit them to infiltrate and destroy the movement, nor will we permit them to wreck the country.

PRIEST INVOLVED IN FAMUS CASE RELEASED ON BAIL

PY312231 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 30 Oct 84 p 11

[Text] (NA) -- Father Julio Trivino was granted bail on his own recognizance yesterday after his lawyer appeared in court to plead that his client not be detained when he goes to testify on charges of inciting rebellion. Federal Judge Amalia Barraz de Vidal promised Trivino's lawyer, former Judge Jorge Sandro, that the Catholic priest would not be detained when he testifies on charges that he incited military officers at a mass sponsored by the Relatives of Those Killed by Subversion (FAMUS) to "take up spiritual and material arms" against democracy. Though Trivino was expected to testify yesterday, the judge postponed the court date indefinitely.

FORMER JUNTA MEMBER CLEARED ON RIGHTS CHARGES

PY271935 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1541 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Oct (TELAM) -- Air Force Lieutenant General Basilion Lami Dozo, (retired), was cleared today due to lack of evidence in the case that the Federal Criminal Chamber is investigating against him regarding human rights violations committed while the military government was in power.

However, he was not released because Lami Dozo is imprisoned in an Air Force unit due to his involvement in the investigation that is being carried out regarding the responsibilities that arcse concerning the 1982 war to recover the Malvinas Islands.

Lami Dozo testified today for more than 3 hours before the Federal Criminal Chamber. He was accompanied by his lawyer, Miguel Marcopulos. His release was ordered notwithstanding the continuance of the other case. [as received]

COURT REJECTS VIDELA APPEAL FOR MILITARY TRIAL

PY281911 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 28 Oct 84 p 17

[Excerpt] (NA-DYN) -- Prosecutor-General Julio Cesar Strassera yesterday rejected ex-President Jorge Videla's appeal challenging the right of civilian courts to try him on charges of human rights violations during the "dirty war" campaign against left-wing subversion.

Videla based his appeal on Article 18 of the Constitution, which he interpreted as excluding federal courts from handling the cases of former military commander-in-chief. Videla argued that military judges were the "natural" judges in his case.

However, Strassera ruled that President Raul Alfonsin had acted within his rights as Armed Forces commander-in-chief in ordering the trials of his military predecessors. The prosecutor-general stressed that Videla had not raised the constitutional principle of the most lenient court available in his appeal.

ADM LAMBRUSCHINI PUT UNDER PREVENTIVE CUSTODY

PY010031 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2244 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 Oct (TELAM) -- The Federal Court of Appeals, which deals with criminal and correctional cases, today handed down a strict preventive custody ruling against Admiral Armando Lambruschini, retired, in the case filed against him for alleged human rights violations during the antisubversive repression.

Yesterday, the Appellate Court interrogated the former member of the second military government junta and decided that Adm Lambruschini should be confined to Penal Unit No 22 in Buenos Aires. This penal unit is part of the federal penitentiary system.

SANTA FE GOVERNOR RETURNS FROM USSR VISIT

PY011940 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Report from Ezeiza International Airport]

[Excerpt] Santa Fe Province Governor Jose Maria Vernet has just returned from the Soviet Union. On arrival, he said that he made important contacts in the Soviet Union. He stated that his province is interested in purchasing 3-ton river craft, dredgers, and railway equipment. He said that these pruchases will be paid for through the sale of meat, butter, and hides to the Soviet Union.

DE MATTOS SAYS MILITARY NO LONGER IN POLITICS

PY011130 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 31 Oct 84 p 2

[Text] Porto Velho -- Aeronautics Minister Delfim Jardim de Mattos stated yesterday: "We, the military, had been involved in the presidential succession process up to a certain point, but we began the democratic opening and relinquished the issue to the politicians." Besieged by reporters, the aeronautics minister reaffirmed that the military have stepped out of politics and that rumors to the opposite are absolutely groundless. He added that should the presidential succession be radicalized, it is up to the politicians to begin "talks to enhance the level of the campaign."

MORE COMPANIES ENTERING INTO ARMS PRODUCTION

PY292226 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 27 Oct 84 p 22

[Text] Sao Jose do Campos, Sao Paulo -- Brazilian private enterprise is gearing up, with its own resources and technology and that acquired from other countries, to enter into the difficult arms market, which last year did $800 billion (eight times our foreign debt) worth of business around the world. The prospects are so good that the arms and ammunition factories, which have been managed by the Army, are gradually being transfered to the private sector.

This the case with Fiat Automobile, Vigorelli (well-known sewing machine manufacturer), Ericsson (large telephone manufacturer), and the Liebher Manufacturing (cranes manufacturer) companies. The entry of companies of this size into the arms market will consolidate Brazil's position as the largest exporter of arms to the Third World.

The Liebher company of Lorena, Sao Paulo, is apportioning 25 percent of its production to meet orders from the armament industry. The National Company for Forging Brazilian Steel is ready to manufacture submarines designed by the Rio de Janeiro Navy Shipyard, and ELEBRA [expansion unknown] is developing systems and programs for electronic fire control in land, sea, and air vehicles. At the same time, Ericsson has invested in equipment for the manufacture of radar and encrypted communications systems.

Brazil has made significant progress in manufacturing military vehicles. The Fiat company is gearing up to manufacture tank trunks and personnel transport trucks equipped with bullet-proof tires and steel-belted tires and reinforced armor plate manufactured by the DEMEC [expansion unknown] Company, which is already exporting its product.

The greatest attraction among vehicles are the tanks. The 35-ton Osorio Tank, which is the largest Brazilian tank manufactured by the Bernardini Company, is equipped with a telemeter and a laser targeting system manufactured with national technology developed by the Aerospace Technology Center.

BRIEFS

COFFEE INSTITUTE PRESIDENT DISMISSED -- President Joao Figueiredo has dismissed Octavio Rainbo as president of the Brazilian Coffee Institute. He will be replaced by (Aloisio Teixera Garcia). [Summary] [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1550 GMT 8 Oct 84 PY]

DNES PRESIDENT RESIGNS -- Through a decree signed on 15 October, President Joao Figueiredo accepted the resignation of (Jorge Lins Freire) from the post of president of the National Social and Economic Development Bank, DNES. [Text] [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 15 Oct 84 PY]

SPECIAL ENVOYS NAMED ON BOLIVIAN OUTLET ISSUE

PY302337 Santiago Radio Diego Portales in Spanish 1630 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Report by Veronica Rodriguez from La Moneda Palace]

[Text] Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle has reported that the Chilean Government has appointed two special ambassadors to Latin America. They are to brief the Latin American countries on the Chilean stand concerning the talks sponsored by the Colombian Government on Bolivia's landlocked situation. Del Valle said that these two diplomats are Raul Ruiz and Marcelo Padilla.

MILITARY JUDGE RELEASES FOUR JOURNALISTS

PY011305 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0503 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Santiago, 31 Oct (EFE) -- The head of the Third Military Court today released on bail four journalists arrested by the police last Tuesday while taking part in a demonstration for freedom of the press in Chile. The journalists are: Pamela Jiles of ANALISIS; Marcela Otero of HOY; Francisco Villagran of Radio Santiago; and Gonzalo Quintral of the Association of Independent Photographers, who were arrested during a march sponsored by the School of Journalists against the government measures which restricted freedom of expression. The government measures included restrictions on news reporting on Radios Chilena, Cooperativa, and Santiago during the day of protest and the national strike; prohibitions on using the cover of magazines to report on terrorist acts and unauthorized demonstrations by the opposition; and prohibitions on magazines opposed to the government from publishing photographs.

Radio Chilena of the archbishopric reported that Pamela Jiles and Marcela Otero said upon their release that they were ill-treated by the police and had to be taken to a public health center to be treated for minor injuries. The radio station also disclosed that these journalists were interrogated by agents of the National Intelligence Center (CNI), the military government's political police.

PCCH OUTLINES STANCE ON POST-REGIME PROBLEMS

PY271944 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 18 Oct 84 p 6

[Text] In its latest statement the Chilean Communist Party [PCCh] Central Committee has indicated that it is in favor of nationalizing banks and large mining and industrial enterprises, of allowing joint and private property to coexist with workers self-management and other bodies, of issuing another constitution, and of reinstating agrarian reform.

The statement released yesterday entitled "the Communist Party Calls for the Most Progressive Democratic Regime To Cope with The Current Situation" contains nine paragraphs in which the PCCH sets forth its stand toward the problems which will arise, it claims, after the advent of democracy.

The PCCh statement is prompted by the fact that "almost all political parties have been stating their thoughts on the subject and advocating a constitutional consensus." The PCCh indicates that the democratic regime must respect human rights and points out that "the social rights of the workers must provide the basis for the future democratic institutional order. These social rights must be established by the Constitution and provide the basis for a new labor law on organization, negotiations and strikes, the pay system, social security, and participation and control of health and safety standards in industries. The state must make sure that work will be available for those who want it."

The second paragraph states that "the democratic regime will be based on the sovereign will of the people. The people will elect municipal authorities, lawmakers, and the president of the nation through a direct, secret, and well-informed vote."

The Communists propose "a single-chamber congress in order to fulfill the need to make the handling of the laws swifter and operationally more efficient. Should the traditional concept of a two-chamber congress prevail, the Senate should handle only certain specific matters."

The PCCh Central Committee states that Chileans must have a multiparty political system. "Political and social organizations must have the right to struggle for a sustained improvement and strengthening of democracy and the changes conducive to this goal."

The PCCh explains that "the Armed Forces must be democratized and provided with a new military doctrine replacing the ill-styled national security doctrine."

As to the judiciary, the Communists submit that "corrupt judges and magistrates should be purged. The members of the judiciary branch must be appointed by a Supreme Judiciary Council of democratic origin. All citizens must be entitled to simple, swift justice which would entail no expenses in minor matters."

The PCCh adds that "the democratic regime will allow for the coexistence of various types of property, that is, joint, social, private, cooperative, and worker self-management which will lead to greater economic development through the proper use of the capacity and resources of each sector."

As to "mineral wealth, the large, strategically valuable mining and industrial enterprises, the banks, and other financial institutions must be nationalized," the PCCh points out. It makes it clear that "agrarian reform must be enacted taking into account the current situation and the experience gained from the prior agrarian reform."

After saying that the state must pursue a foreign policy based on "anti-imperialist" solidarity among Latin American and Caribbean nations and ties with all the countries of the world, the PCCh reaffirms that the self-determination of the peoples must be respected.

It is the belief of the PCCh that "a constitutional consensus of all democratic forces without exception must provide the nation with a valid option. However, the PCCh feels that Chile needs a new constitution and that this constitution must be drawn up by a broadly representative and democratic constituent assembly and then submitted for the approval of the people by means of a referendum for which the people must be properly informed."

The PCCh states that the idea of certain "reactionary" sectors to work for the appointment or the election of a congress in the near future while allowing the current chief of state to remain in power until 1989 is "unacceptable." The PCCh concludes by saying that "everything cannot be accomplished in a single day, but the gradual approach proposed in certain timetables is merely an attempt to prolong the life of the dictatorship and delay the return of democracy."

BRIEFS

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT -- According to an official communique that has been released by the National Social Communications Agency, President Augusto Pinochet has created the National Social Development Secretariat, which will draft and implement programs for the eradication of poverty. Civil engineer Juan Valdes Edwards has been named the secretariat's secretary general and sociologist Patricia Matte Larrain has been named its deputy director. They will take up their posts on 1 November 1984. [Summary] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 13 Oct 84 p 5 PY]

BETANCUR ON PRESENCE OF ARMED FORCES ON CAMPUSES

PA310415 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Report of Francisco Cirstancio Reyes from the Presidential Palace]

[Text] Colombian President Belisario Betancur said today that public universities cannot stop the presence of Armed Forces personnel on their campuses because they are not no man's lands. If they were, they would become centers of crime and subversion, he said. The president addressed 60 presidents of public universities and said that poor administration is the cause for the economic crisis in the university system. He said that universities must be represented when important national programs are planned and executed because these are the country's most cherished and devoted sectors.

[Begin Betancur recording] If universities were declared no man's lands, these would become centers of crime and subversion. Currently, public universities, particularly the National University, are engaged in a process of self-study and creativity. If universities were to become no man's lands, common crime and drug trafficking would be rampant. That is why it is important to separate the concepts of university autonomy and extraterritoriality from the institutional and legal aspects. The government defends and promotes the first of these in accordance with the law. The second contravenes the constitution and laws of this Republic. Therefore, university authorities, making wise decisions and with help from state institutions and mechanisms, must guarantee university autonomy while stimulating the trend toward self-study that has found such fertile ground in the public university system where professors and students study with faith and hope to thrust university studies forward as a reflection of the country's desire for peace. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT MINISTER EXPLAINS PEACE POLICY

PA010302 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 28 Oct 84 pp 1A, 16A

[By Jose Suarez]

[Text] Medellin, 27 Oct -- The government explained yesterday the basis of the peace policy, which combines military action with political solution, and also guarantees the public forces permanent and active presence in the zones most troubled by violence and crime. Government Minister Jaime Castro Castro said that one aspect of the peace policy "depends on the public forces permanent presence and decisive action throughout the country without exception."

"We have said that government's policy is by no means a scorched earth policy, but we want to make it clear that we do not want any zone or region of the country, to be a no man's land," Castro said. He said that "the presence of the public forces is more urgent now that criminal activities, such as kidnapping and extortion, have increased, precisely in the zones troubled by violence, since the signing of the peace or truce agrements." Castro mentioned the guerrilla groups that have not agreed to the dialogue and that are trying to undermine the peace effort.

"I want you to understand that the peace policy is based on a plan which combines and puts the two traditional solutions to political violence to work simulatenously. On the one hand, the military action represents power and repression by the use of arms; and on the other, political action advocates dialogue, amnesty, and persuasion. The government feels that independently, these actions are not enough and therefore they should be combined.

"The government is also aware of the fact that whenever military action has been carried out by itself, it has resulted, as in the southern cone countries, in the loss of the political system, of the republican organizations, in a total conflict, and in civil war. President Betancur's policy combines military action with a political solution," Castro said.

The peace policy is being implemented on five work fronts and "the government has force and authority in one hand and dialogue and the olive branch in the other," Castro pointed out. Castro explained that it takes time and effort to obtain peace; and that everyone, not just the government, should work at it. He added that the guerrilla activities have seriously affected agriculture.

Castro also referred to the fact that common criminals are taking advantage of the truce to increase their activities and in view of this, it has been necessary to maintain the public forces in the zones where the situation of violence and crime is serious. Minister Castro admitted that the regions most troubled by violence and crime are those where the government has neglected the socioeconomic needs of the people. For this reason, he added the government has been drafting a rehabilitation plan, which will be reinforced by foreign loans to finance it. He said that at least 50 percent of those funds will be used to build new roads.

Castro explained that in some zones the guerrillas have offered to set up a unit to combat rustling and to root out bandits. He said that the guerrillas have also participated in some projects and represent a positive organization serving the community in rural areas.

Castro asked the citizens to cooperate in the search for a lasting peace. "The whole community must participate to regain peace," he said. "We all have the obligation to cooperate in every way possible, from supplying information on crime, to the civic cooperation of enterprises which could mean giving their time or their economic support," Castro said.

"The government's goal is peace. The government realizes that under current conditions, the task is hard, difficult, and complex. The government also understands that it is a national aspiration, which needs the support and cooperation of organizations, such as the National Federation of Businessmen, Fenalco, which is aware of the plan. With this policy, we want to consolidate, improve, and establish for the future a republican system, a democratic and civil system, with public freedoms, human rights and with private enterprise and individual initiative free of any type of government intervention," Castro said.

BRIEFS

MILITARY CHANGES -- Four top generals asked to be relieved of their duties yesterday while it was announced that other changes will be made this week. It was reported that General Hernando Diaz Sanmiguel, who was the commander of the Army's 3d Division, was appointed director of the War College. General Luis Enrique Andrade Anaya, Armed Forces' inspector, was transferred to the Inter-American Defense College. General Pedro Nel Molano, commander of the 13th Army Brigade, became the new commander of the 3d Division. In addition, a Defense Ministry source confirmed that Major Generals Jose Maria Arbelaez, Josue Leal Barrera, Jose Alirio Alvarado, and Luis Enrique Rodriguez Botiva asked to be relieved at a military summit held in Bogota yesterday. Colonels Ubaldo Franco Aristizabal, commander of the 2d Brigade, and Farok Yanine Diaz, commander of the 14th Brigade, were promoted to brigadier general. Major General Guillermo Jaramillo Berrio was promoted to three-star general, and Rear Admiral Rafael Enrique Grau Araujo, the Navy's second in command, was promoted to vice admiral. [Summary] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 19 Oct 84 p 11C PA]

STRIKE CAUSES BREAK IN GOVERNMENT-CONGRESS TALKS

PA010354 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0115 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Quito, 31 Oct (DPA) -- Political tension intensified in Ecuador today following a break in the negotiations between the government and congress due to the opposition parties' decision to support the national strike that kept the country half paralyzed throughout the day. The worsening of the situation was evident by the middle of the afternoon when a govenment spokesman warned that "if there is no solution to the political crisis, a plebiscite will have to be held."

"Those who lose the plebiscite will have to go home," Camilo Ponce, president of the Social Christian Party and leader of the progovernment legislators, said. He added that the opposition parties' decision to support the national strike was "hitting below the belt." This support was expressed precisely when the negotiations between the government and congress were on the verge of achieving a broad agreement.

The strike was called by the United Workers Front [FUT] and supported by peasants, teachers, and students "in defense of democracy and in rejection of the government's attempts to stage a self-inflicted coup." The results of the strike were described in conflicting terms by the government and the popular sectors.

"The citizens rejected the anarchic efforts," the government reported this afternoon in an official communique in which it states that the paralyzation of activities was "minimal."

For its part, FUT described the strike as a "great popular success" and said that all labor sectors "obeyed the strike call in an exemplary manner."

Late this afternoon, popular demonstrations called by the labor organizations were held on Quito's streets. During the day, there were also several demonstrations. Some of them led to disturbances in which, according to the official report, 1 person was wounded and 15 were arrested. Nevertheless, the main result of the strike was the government's decision to break off the political dialogue due to the opposition parties' support for "the strike called by the labor leaders."

The negotiations will not be resumed until "the opposition parties explain their unwise decision to support the strike," government spokesmen announced. The suspension of the negotiations mean the prolongation of a political crisis that has kept Ecuador on the brink of illegality for 1 month. The political crisis erupted when the government did not recognize the election of the new members of the Supreme Court of Justice by congress. The election was won by the candidates presidented by the center-left opposition.

The opposition parties have a majority in congress. They have 37 deputies while the rightist government parties have 29 deputies. After it refused to recognize the election, the government ordered the police to clear the Palace of Justice by force. In the 4 weeks since them, the judicial branch has remained paralyzed.

In accordance with the government's announcement today, the political crisis may lead to the holding of a plebiscite that might possibly discuss the dissolution of congress and, consequently, call for early elections.

EEC'S THORN ARRIVES, TO SIGN ANDEAN PACT ACCORD

PY020026 Paris AFP in Spanish 1936 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Lima, 1 Nov (AFP) -- Gaston Thorn, the EEC president, arrived in Lima at noon today to promote the development of ties between Europe and Latin America, and to implement the cooperation agreement between the Andean Group and the EEC. Thorn, who represents the EEC, the European Community for Coal and Steel, and the European Community for Nuclear Energy, at the very outset announced good news: an EEC donation of 4,000 tons of staples to Peru.

Considering that greater cooperation betwen the EEC and Latin America is indispensable, Thorn said that the EEC has decided to grant assistance to this region similar to that being granted Central America. He said that the respective programs may materialize in 1985 during a broad meeting between the two parties.

After stating that the EEC is rediscovering Latin America and that in the dealings between the two sides one must not react like an enraged patient but that it is necessary to work together, Thorn said that if these plans fail, the damage will not only affect this part of the hemisphere but Europe as well.

Thorn, who previously visited Venezuela and Colombia, is in Lima on an official 4-day visit. He was received by President Fernando Belaunde tonight. Tomorrow, Friday, he will be received by Prime Minister Luis Percovich and by the board of the Andean Pact, which is made up of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia.

CHILEAN MINISTER QUESTIONED ON BEAGLE AGREEMENT

PY011125 Paris AFP in Spanish 0215 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Lima, 31 Oct (AFP) -- Nothing will prevent Chile from "making and exporting arms as long as it is advantageous," Chilean Economy Minister Modesto Collado Nunez stated here today upon arriving to attend the 14th Inter-American Congress of the Construction Industry. The minister is going to be decorated by the congress. The minister explained that his country has not sold arms to other South American nations, but rather to countries in other areas.

Regarding the Chilean-Argentine Beagle conflict the minister said that this agreement must first be approved by the legislative branch and then by President Augusto Pinochet.

"This is a similar procedure, more or less, to the procedures in Argentina and will take the same time," said the minister at the local airport where he was welcomed by his Peruvian counterpart Jose Benavidez Munoz. The Chilean minister added that the recent agreement with Argentina "gives Chile an economic break because the defense budget, which is 11 percent of the overall budget, will be significantly reduced."

In answer to a question, he conditioned his country's eventual return to the Andean Pact on the modification of Decision 24 of the Cartagena Agreement by the nations that make up this pact (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela).

PRESIDENT ORDERS FUNDS WITHDRAWN FROM WORLD BANK

PA012248 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1753 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Caracas, 1 Nov (EFE) -- Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi has ordered the withdrawal of funds deposited by Venezuela in the World Bank. Lusinchi has ordered Carlos Rafael Silva, minister of the Venezuelan Investment Fund, to withdraw $232 million from the World Bank.

According to analysts, the president's decision is in reprisal for the World Bank's attitude, which has been described as "hindering" the financing requested by Venezuela to conclude the last phase of the Guri Dam.

Political circles point out that the presidential decision shows the beginning of a new government policy toward international financial institutions that are not willing to provide aid to Venezuela during this phase of economic difficulties. It has been learned that Carlos Rafael Silva today will proceed to order the withdrawal of the funds and to deposit the large sum of money in commercial banks to earn the best interest.

GOVERNMENT TO CUT OIL PRODUCTION SEVEN PERCENT

PA011344 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2229 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Caracas, 31 Oct (EFE) -- Through a press communique released at the Presidency, the Venezuelan Government today announced its support for the decision by OPEC countries to reduce world oil production. According to the decision made in Geneva, Venezuela is to reduce its daily production by 120,000 barrels for 2 months (November and December). This figure represents 7 percent of Venezuela's current quota of 1,700,000 barrels daily.

According to the communique, this year's expected revenues will not be affected by this reduction because the country's revenues have been conservatively estimated. In addition, this OPEC world reduction will serve to strengthen the organization and allow for balance in the international market.

The Venezuelan Government admitted, however, that this cut in oil production by OPEC represents a great sacrifice for Venezuela but that such a reduction will "very soon stabilize the market and maintain the price structure based on the $29-per-barrel 'light Arab' crude oil."

LUSINCHI REFUTES 'APOCALYPTIC' PREDICTIONS

PA020215 Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 23 Oct 84 p 1

[Article by Carlos Romero Faz]

[Text] Referring to various commentaries that have appeared in the wake of the situation of the international oil market, Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi said yesterday that there is no catastrophe in Venezuela and that the country is not sinking. The head of state met informally with Miraflores Palace reporters after Simon Alberto Consalvi, minister of the Secretariat of the Presidency, sworn in Clem Cohen as an official in that secretariat.

President Lusinchi went to Consalvi's office at noon yesterday and after greeting everyone, said that he had just talked with Energy and Mines Minister Arturo Hernandez Grisanti over the telephone.

The atmosphere [at the Geneva OPEC summit] is impressive, the president said, and what is more important, aside from the oil prices, is the OPEC countries' unity.

He also described recent remarks by former Petroven President Humberto Calderon Berti as apocalyptic.

In any case, he continued, within the renegotiation of the debt there is a clause that states that if Venezuela shows that it cannot pay, because the world market is suddenly bankrupted, then we would renegotiate. However we are not going to be renegotiating everytime a nobody, who claims to be a petroleum expert, wants to. The country can't live by fits and starts. He stressed that this climate of catastrophe which some want to create is not good for the country in any sense. He noted that the modern world cannot live without petroleum.

A reporter asked him about a statement made by Dr Gonzalo Barrios that there are only two possibilities: to reduce oil production or to reduce oil prices. To this, President Lusinchi responded that it is true that something must be done, but that the problem is not one or the other, but "how much?" [phrase within quotation marks in English] He also said that the budget estimate for 1985 was made very carefully.

We, he noted, can endure any sudden changes with this budget and with the reserves we have and the people who are doubting this know it very well. This budget, he stressed, can survive under these circumstances because of the structure of the Venezuelan economy and the situation of our reserves.

Lusinchi said that Venezuela is in a better condition than any other country to face any situation such as the current one, which will only be temporary. To conclude, he remarked that petroleum has always laughed at the prophets.

SOVIET GROUP ARRIVES TO NEGOTIATE TRADE ACCORD

PA012149 Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 23 Oct 84 p 13

[Text] Maiquetia, 22 Oct -- A Soviet economic delegation led by Aleksey Manzhulo, USSR deputy foreign trade minister, and six other members, arrived tonight in this country to complete negotiations aimed at signing a commercial agreement between Venezuela and the USSR that will substantially increase bilateral trade.

The Soviet mission arrived in Maiquetia on Aeromexico's flight 421, and was met at the airport by Soviet Ambassador to Venezuela Vayno Vyalyas, the embassy's economic and commercial advisers and attaches, and several high-ranking officials of the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry and the Foreign Trade Institute. The group was taken to the IAAIM's [expansion unknown] Protocol Room.

The Soviet group will remain in our country for 7 days, during which they will meet with their Venezuelan counterparts to work on the document's details, the signing of which is considered imminent on the part of the two governments and of great importance for the intensification and expansion of the bilateral economic ties.

DE LA MADRID SENDS CONDOLENCE MESSAGES TO INDIA

FL012205 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1524 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 1 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- President Miguel de la Madrid yesterday hailed the tireless struggle for world peace of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, slain by a member of the Sikh sect. The head of state added in his message of condolences to Indian President Giani Zail Singh that the struggle the renowned Indian stateswoman and president of the Nonaligned Movement had waged throughout her life will be remembered by all of us. Her outstanding work will be an example for all peace-loving nations to continue to make a great effort to banish from our world irrationality, injustice, and inequality.

The message the chief executive sent to the new Prime Minister of India Rajiv Gandhi said: I ask Your Excellency to accept my expressions of deep sorrow for the assassination of your dear mother, who tenaciously struggled all her life for the supreme values of the independence, unity, and integrity of India. Mexico will always remember with great respect such an outstanding stateswoman who, during her work as prime minister, was personally involved in maintaining a continuous development of the friendly relations uniting Mexico and India.

BOLIVIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON AREA FOREIGN DEBT

FL302245 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0410 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Mexico City, 20 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Bolivian Foreign Minister Gustavo Fernandez warned here today that without sound reforms ot the international trade and finance system, Latin America will not be able to pay its foreign debt of approximately $350 billion. Fernandex, who is paying a 3-day visit to this capital, pointed out the need for reversing the dangerous trend of this region's countries to favor relations with Europe because relationships among Latin American nations could be harmed.

The Bolivian foreign minister, who met this afternoon with President Miguel de la Madrid and officials from the Mexican Foreign Secretariat, said the Mexican authorities have agreed to give Bolivia technical support on oil matters, social programs, and education. On the drug traffic problem, the foreign minister urged an internationally coordinated action to control the production, distribution, and consumption of drugs in the world. He pointed out that in order to put an end to this problem the international organizations will have to give financial support to peasants to replace the production of drugs with the production of food.

Fernandez, who in the morning attended the congress of Latin American Economists being held in this capital, disclaimed that political repression would eradicate drug production.

Regarding Central America's situation, he said Bolivia supports the Contadora's peace efforts.

PEMEX DIRECTOR ON REDUCTION OF OIL PRODUCTION

FL011632 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0310 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 1 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- PEMEX Director Mario Ramon Beteta has stated that if Mexico decides to reduce its crude oil offer to the international market, hopefully it will be for a reasonably short period of time.

Before the members of the Mexican Institute of Finance Executives, the official recognized that dependency on oil by the Mexican economy's export sector makes us vulnerable during any slump of the oil market, even though Mexico has adequate technical conditions to ride it out and make the best of it. He stressed that the federal government is determined to stop that dependency by substituting imports and stimulating nonoil exports.

Beteta recalled that during 1983 PEMEX recorded 800 billion pesos ($4 billion) in profits and that during the first 10 months of this year they have reached 576 billion pesos (2X.88 billion). In 1983 it paid off 10 percent of its debt ($2 billion) and in 1984 the percentage will be similar. He indicated that the preliminary 1985-89 operational plan predicts a favorable credit balance in foreign exchange and big profits in domestic sales as well as an increase in the production potential of basic petrochemicals beginning with 13.5 million tons the first year and increasing to 20 million tons per year by the end of the plan.

MILLIONS STOLEN FROM PEMEX IN LAST 22 MONTHS

PA012232 Mexico City EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 22 Oct 84 pp 25, 27

[Report by Franciso Leyva]

[Excerpt] According to information obtained from the Attorney General's office, the looting committed by PEMEX officials and employees in that parastate institution during the last 22 months amounts to at least 6,430, 426,537 pesos. According to data obtained, more than 25 individuals are possibly guilty of crimes. Of these, nearly 12 have managed to evade justice either because they have fled the country or they are foreigners and it is difficult to detain them in their respective countries. Sixteen others were detained before they could go into hiding and they are being held for penal actions by federal judges both in the Federal District and in several other states. The most serious crimes committed by these 25 individuals against PEMEX include fraud, breach of trust, bribery, and cover-ups, among others.

PARTIES DEMAND END TO U.S. ENVOY'S MEDDLING

FL261635 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2206 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Mexico City, 25 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- The opposition United Socialist Party of Mexico (PSUM), the Popular Socialist Party (PPS), and the Mexican Worker's Party (PMT) have requested a halt to the interventionist attitude of U.S. Ambassador to Mexico John Gavin. The party leaders agreed that this is the time to ask the ambassador to stop manipulating Mexican politics with feigned threats.

The PSUM said it is cynical for the former actor to say that the PRI has the votes and the conservative National Action Party (PAN) has the people's support, and added that this is an excuse because he denies any U.S. connection with the PAN or any other Mexican party but continues to make insulting remarks about Mexico. At the same time, the PPS and PMT said a protest note should be sent to the U.S. Embassy and Washington because Gavin deserves no respect inasmuch as he has gone beyond his diplomatic role.

The Mexican Democratic Party (PDM) indicated that the world superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, are constantly trying to exert influence upon Mexico using right-wing or left-wing political parties. It criticized those parties which dance to the tune of the superpowers.

BELIZE

PRIME MINISTER INAUGURATES SHRIMP PROJECT

FL012220 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] The Mayan Mariculture of Belize Limited, situated at mile 5 on the western highway, was this evening declared open by the Prime Minister of Belize Mr George Price. Prime Minister Price in his address wished the project every success. The prime minister referred to a report which he read on Mariculture, and spoke about three constraints which were mentioned in the report.

[Begin recording] One, that in Latin America, and we are part of Latin America, foreign investment is not welcomed. I would like to give the lie to that where Belize is concerned, by our pressence today, which gives witness to our government policy that we welcome foreign investment. And we ask that foreign investors to live and work in harmony with our Belizean society and our Belizean laws. You are very welcomed to this enterprise.

The second constraint mentioned was about controls, exchange controls. We are going through some very difficult times, and it is true that our Central Bank has to administer a measure of control on foreign exchange, but within reason. And, where foreign investment is made, there are arrangements for repatriation. Every cent you put into Belize, you can take it out. But, we would like you to keep it there.

And, then a third constraint was that on the Caribbean side there would be difficulty in harvesting the young shrimp, what you call the post larva, which when the tide on the Pacific side, when the tide rises and when it ebbs, the small creatures are caught in it.

Well, Mr Keith, you and your organization, Mr Hunt, and all your helpers are solving that problem. We will not depend on the Pacific side for that, this is the hatchery I am told, where the young post larva will be produced and all that is to bid a good future. And the government and people stand behind you in that venture. [end recording]

Mr Keith Jackson, the owner of Mayan Mariculture Limited thanked all for being present. He explained that the two buildings now being inaugurated were just the first step in the project, and that production in the next six weeks should yield some 57 million post larva shrimp which will go into the grow-out ponds that are being built in Ladyville.

The plant's primary objective is to establish a shrimp sea stock company for the production of post larva to sell other shrimp manufacture farms. The second objective is to produce shrimp in its ponds to sell for human consumption, and future objectives will include processing and marketing, and the formulation and selling of shrimp feeds for the maturation and production larva culture, and raceway and farm production.

The project plan is to produce some 500 million post larva by the year 1989 which will represent some 20 million pounds of shrimp per year being produced in over 6,000 acres of shrimp farms. This should represent an export value of some $90 million over the next 6 years.

The vote of thanks was delivered by Mr Winston Miller, fisheries administrator. Present at the ceremony were the U.S. Ambassador to Belize Mr Malcom Barnaby, the U.S. AID representative Mr Neboysha R. Brashich; the minister of local government establishment, and broadcasting, Mr Louis Sylvestre, the minister of education and economic development, Mr Said Musa, the minister of natural resources, Mr Florencio Marin, the minister of works, Mr Fred Hunter; Father Jerry (Nannencam), S.J. superior of the Malmeporas Parish, and other invited guests.

GOVERNMENT, PRICE CONDOLE ON GANDHI'S DEATH

FL010240 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] A message has been sent to the President of India Mr Zail Singh by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on behalf of the people and Government of Belize in connection with the assassination of the late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

The message is as follows: The government and people of Belize are deeply shocked and saddened at the brutal and senseless killing of the Prime Minister of India, Her Excellency Mrs Indira Gandhi. Please convey our heartfelt condolence to the family, government, and people of India.

The Prime Minister of Belize Mr George Price has also sent a personal message of condolence to the family of the late Prime Minister of India Mrs Gandhi.

COSTA RICA

GUTIERREZ SEES NEED TO AMEND CONTADORA DOCUMENT

PA010459 San Jose LA PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 25 Oct 84 p 4

[Text] Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez has said that "the problem on which the Contadora Group has centered its attention is achieving peace in Central America. Therefore, an agreement should correspond to what the Central Americans want; otherwise, the document on peace and cooperation cannot be signed."

Gutierrez added that "one can imagine the dismay of the Contadora Group foreign ministers, because despite their efforts, they have not been able to conclude their work...but the truth is that it is still not finished."

Gutierrez noted that the commitments reached through the Contadora Group must necessarily respond to the isthmus' problems, and that in this respect, the mechanisms for prevention and verification should be strengthened.

ARDE: 'POLITICAL SPACE EXHAUSTED' IN NICARGUA

PA012126 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 24 Oct 84 p 2

[Text] Commander Eden Pastora Gomez, of the Sandino Revolutionary Front [FRS], Jose Davila, of the Christian Democratic Solidarity Front, Marzo Hopington, of the Miskito, Sumu, Rama, Sandinist Unity [Misurasata], and Donald Castillo, of the Christian Workers Solidarity [STC], who comprise the revolutionary directorate of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE], yesterday signed a document warning the Independent Liberal Party [PLI] that its withdrawal from the Nicaraguan elections, demonstrates that the "political space" in that country has been exhausted. The document sent by Pastora and his fellow ARDE members, states:

In view of the PLI decision not to participate in the 4 November elections, ARDE declares:

1. PLI's withdrawal from the 4 November elections is further convincing evidence that the conditions for holding free and democratic elections do not exist in Nicaragua.

2. The fact that the PLI was a member of the Patriotic Front of the Revolution (FPR) and that its leaders have held ranking government posts, demonstrates that the political space for those organizations that do not submit to the hegemonic dictates of the FSLN party-state-army is exhausted.

3. Perhaps the international political forces who have deceived themselves will now be convinced that the FSLN is not interested in holding pluralistic elections, and will hold the election only among Marxist-Leninist parties and other small collaborating groups.

4. For our part, we will continue our historic struggle to rescue the betrayed revolution, reiterating our appeal for antitotalitarian unity that will guarantee the building of a true democracy in our homeland.

EL SALVADOR

U.S. SR-71 SAN VICENTE OVERFLIGHT DENOUNCED

PA012111 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish 1830 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Attention: Salvadoran people. Attention local and international press. We have an important report, important information to give to our people and all the world's peoples. Attention. From the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front, Radio Farabundo Marti has been informed that yesterday, 31 October, a prolonged explosion of undetermined origin was heard by all residents of that area. We were told that an airplane was subsequently heard high overhead, the roar of its jet engines filling the skies in San Vicente Department.

It has been confirmed from San Vicente that the strange explosions that were heard in that department were produced by a supersonic SR-71 airplane. We repeat: The explosions that were heard by the people of San Vicente yesterday, 31 October, were produced by a U.S.-made supersonic SR-71 airplane, which is known as "Blackbird". The explosions were produced by the airplane when it broke the sound barrier.

The U.S. Air Force is flagrantly violating our national sovereignty. These supersonic SR-71 airplanes are being used by the U.S. Government for spy missions. These airplanes contain (?cameras), radar, and infrared sensors. We vigorously denounce this flagrant violation of our national sovereignty by the U.S. warmongers. This morning we heard that the same type of SR-71 airplane flew over Nicaraguan territory, creating (?confusion) and a feeling of emergency among those people in the face of the growing possibility of a direct act of aggression by the U.S. Army.

We report that the U.S. warmongers have decided to increase the levels of war and aggression against our people. The Yankees are using sophisticated war technology to wage war and commit acts of aggression against our people. Attention, pay close attention. This is an important report from Radio Farabundo Marti, the FMLN radio station.

FDR-FMLN PRESS RELEASE ON DIALOGUE, NEXT MEETING

PA012043 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Press release issued by the FDR-FMLN in "El Salvador, Central America" -- date not given]

[Text] The FDR and the FMLN inform the local and foreign public that:

1. In the first session of the talks between the government and our fronts, it was decided that a joint commission would be created as an instrument to support the dialogue process.

Similarly, it was agreed that a second meeting between the two parties would be held in the second half of November.

2. For the purpose of promoting the process of dialogue, we have sent to the Salvadoran Government, through Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, proposals for meetings to be held by the joint commission, as well as by plenipotentiary delegations of the government and the FDR-FMLN.

3. We believe that the joint commission, as a support structure for the process of finding a political solution to the conflict, should operate according to mutually agreed upon rules. Therefore, we have drafted a proposal that covers areas such as the purpose, functions, composition, venue, auxiliary personnel, information and press, scheduling [convocatoria], and moderator.

4. As for the specific aspects of the second meeting, as this is a proposal and as it was agreed during the La Palma meeting that these details would be handled privately through the moderator Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, our front will refrain from giving details in public. However, we reiterate our willingness to attend that meeting and to advance toward a political solution.

5. We hope that by conveying our proposal to the Salvadoran Government sufficiently well in advance, it will be possible to adequately complete all the preparations for the meeting.

[Signed] FDR Executive Committee and FMLN General Command

PEASANT ASSOCIATION DEMANDS AGRARIAN REFORM

PA010307 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Radio Venceremos will now read a document issued by the National Peasants Association [Asociacion Nacional Campesina -- ANC] and published in several local newspapers. The document reads as follows:

ANC reports to the Salvadoran peasants, the labor sector, and the people in general that during its First Congress on 24 June 1984 it made a historic analysis of the struggles of the various movements in the country aimed at achieving their recognition with the struggles of the labor sector, as well as achieving their economic, political, and social demands. We hereby state that these peaceful struggles of the peasants, laborers, and other sectors of the people have been carried out within the framework of the Constitution, struggles in which the dominating classes have responded negatively to their organization and aspirations.

By analyzing the attitude of former governments we can see that these governments have always opposed all social reforms. In the beginning, the current Christian Democratic government showed signs of implementing the reforms and of solving the needs of the majorities. It did so by signing the social pact. However, 4 months later these hopes have begun to vanish because once again the traditional landowners and private businesses are retaking economic and political power. Proof of this is the opposition within the Constituent Assembly to the development of the second phase of the agrarian reform. This harms the interests of the peasants and the people in general. This is now a new maneuver; it is not new for the people who work the land because others have never acted in their interests.

Therefore, today, more than ever, the ANC believes that the workers must organize, unite, and prepare themselves to struggle constantly for the fulfillment of promises made by the new government: the creation of new job sources, financing for peasants, and the continuation of the second phase of the agrarian reform, peace, and democracy.

Therefore, ANC demands:

1. That the Legislative Assembly abolish Article 105 of the Constitution because it harms the interests of the members of cooperatives and peasants in general.
2. That the government implement the second phase of the agrarian reform and limit the right to ownership to 100 manzanas.
3. That the government establish laws that will force the landowners to rent their land to cooperatives and peasants at a fair price so that the land can be worked and that the production of basic grains for the people can be increased.
4. That the government adopt the necessary and specific measures to create a workers and peasants bank.
5. That the government guarantee full freedom to the peasant organizations to export their products to other countries.
6. That the government guarantee the full implementation and fulfillment [words indistinct] that guide our country, especially those laws related to human and workers rights.
7. That the government give full participation to the peasant organizations in the making of decisions and establishment of laws related to the agrarian reform law, the Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Transformation [ISIA], the Agricultural and Livestock Development Bank, the Supply Regulation Institute IRA, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the National Financial Institution for Agricultural Lands, and so forth.
8. That the Agricultural and Livestock Development Bank of the National Financial Institution for Agricultural Lands provide financing for the purchase of land to those cooperatives and peasants who have not purchased land through the National Financial Institution for Agricultural Lands or the Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Transformation.
9. That the government, in coordination with the peasant organizations, develop a rural housing construction plan for all of the peasants who do not have a home.
10. That the IRA purchase all products produced by the cooperatives and members at a fair and reasonable price, avoiding the obstacles in deliveries as well as bribery.
11. That the Agricultural and Livestock Development Bank provide the necessary loans, at low interest rates and without all the red tape.
12. That the government create permanent job sources for all Salvadorans who are out of work.
13. That the Interior Ministry build adequate and good houses for all displaced Salvadorans and find them permanent jobs.
14. That peasant organizations be allowed and given the freedom to function and struggle for their demands.
15. That the government decree a general wage increase for all permanent and temporary workers in the rural areas paying them 20 colones for a regular 8-hour day.
16. That the price of staples be reduced by 25 percent of their current price.
17. That the government fulfill its promise to hold a national dialogue with the participation of all of the country's active forces to seek a peaceful and definite solution to the conflict we are currently experiencing.

The ANC, as a serious organization with democratic principles, appeals to all sister rural and workers organizations and to the democratic organization and other popular sectors to struggle for the fulfillment of the constitutional rights and for the previously stated demands to be met. All to struggle for the fulfillment of our demands. All to struggle for peace, social justice, and democratic freedoms.

FARABUNDO REPORTS HONDURAN TROOPS NEAR BORDER

PA012212 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Attention: Close attention. Radio Venceremos just received this report. Attention: Honduran Army troops have gathered in (Roble Negro). We repeat, Honduran Army troops have gathered in the place known as (Roble Negro), near San Fernando in Morazan Department. Honduran Army troops gathered in the place known as (Roble Negro) to the north, or rather northwest, of San Fernando in Morazan. This Honduran Army operation is aimed at supporting troops of the ill-named Atlacatl Battalion.

Radio Venceremos will give more details on the concentration of Honduran Army troops in northern Morazan Department in upcoming broadcasts. We call on the national and international press to stay tuned to our upcoming broadcasts because we will be reporting on the presence of Honduran troops to support troops of the ill-named Atlacatl Battalion.

GUATEMALA

OFFICIAL REJECTS HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION CHARGES

PA012157 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 31 Oct 84 p 4

[Text] Guatemala City, 30 Oct -- Roman Celada Carrillo, secretary of public relations of the Presidency, said today that the government not only rejects the charges made by the so-called "Human Rights Commission," which is headquartered in Mexico, but also invites its members to come to Guatemala. He was referring to a paid advertisement that was aired by a radio station during its "Guatemala Flash" newscast. EL GRAFICO's interview with the government spokesman about this ad follows:

EL GRAFICO: What can the Government tell us about the charges made today by the Human Rights Commission that is headquartered in Mexico.

Celada: The Guatemalan Government would like that commission to do its work here in this country, because then it would become fully aware of the true situation. Working as it does, from abroad, it logically lacks accurate information. For that reason, it tends to make inaccurate statements.

EL GRAFICO: Would the government let the commission members enter Guatemala if they come here?

Celada: Not only would the government let them come, it invites them to come here so that they can accurately gauge the existing situation in Guatemala. Moreover, I will provide them with all the means to visit any place they want to.

EL GRAFICO: The commission has accused the government of maintaining clandestine jails for guerrillas. What do you say about this?

Celada: Actually, there are no such jails. All persons who are detained are brought to trial or are held in official detention centers. The government has received many reports of such jails; it has looked into those charges and has established that they are false.

EL GRAFICO: There is also talk of clandestine cemeteries.

Celada: Since coming to office the present government has only discovered one clandestine cemetery. If I remember correctly, it was in Rio Bravo, Suchitepequez Department. We found the corpses of peasants who had been murdered, whereupon the government launched appropriate investigations.

EL GRAFICO: On another matter, we understand that the government has information on the involvement of the Basque Fatherland and Liberty Organization [ETA] (a Spanish Basque organization) in Central America.

Celada: That is correct. The information came from the Spanish magazine ABC which points to well-known ETA terrorist Francisco Arriaran, as the possible perpetrator of the attack on Eden Pastora, Commander Cero, in Nicaragua. This means that the Basque terrorist organization has branches in Central America.

EL GRAFICO: Does the government suspect that the ETA may be operating in Guatemala, in view of the recent murders in the country?

Celada: Not exactly, yet one cannot help but suspect that all the recent criminal acts have some international ramifications.

CONDOLENCE MESSAGES SENT TO INDIAN GOVERNMENT

PA020002 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0434 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Guatemala City, 31 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The Guatemalan military government sent two cablegrams today to Indian President Zail Singh and to Indian Home Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao expressing its condolences over "the tragic death" of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

In one of his messages, General Oscar Mejia Victores, Guatemalan head of state, "strongly condemned" the assassination. The message goes on to state that "the world regrets this loss because of her great contributions to maintaining peace, so necessary at moments like this when the majority of the nations cannot escapt the unpleasant phenomenon of violence."

Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade also sent a cablegram to the Indian Foreign Minister, expressing his "deep consternation" over the death of the Indian prime minister.

The Guatemalan foreign minister recalls Indira Gandhi as "the pillar of the Nonaligned Movement and the voice of wisdom in a convulsed world," and he expressed his condolences to all the Indian people.

HONDURAS

PRESIDENTIAL ASSASSINATION PLOT CONFIRMED

PA012258 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2240 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 1 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- A government spokesman today confirmed to ACAN-EFE that politicians, military officers, and drug traffickers had prepared a plot in Miami to assassinate Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova. The plotters had also planned to murder members of the government and prominent Honduran politicians and military officers. A Tegucigalpa radio station has reported that the conspirators included members of the opposition National Party and dissident members of the ruling Liberal Party. President Suazo Cordova is currently in La Paz, his hometown in central Honduras.

Government Statement

PA020622 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Statement issued by the Honduran Government in Tegucigalpa on 1 November]

[Text] The U.S. Government officially announced today to the Honduran Government, through the U.S. ambassador, that the appropriate U.S. authorities, including the Department of Justice and the FBI, have uncovered a multifaceted plot to murder the constitutional president of Honduras, Roberto Suazo Cordova, and to implement a carefully prepared plan to oust the constitutional government freely elected by the Honduran people on 27 November 1981.

Furthermore, the U.S. Government has reported, through the same channel, that this plot is related to a multimillion-dollar drug trafficking operation. President Suazo was told of the plot as soon as the investigation began. As a result of this investigation, the following persons have been detained in Miami: Manuel Binker, Robert Kurtz, Jerome Latchinian, Alain Perez, Juan Roca, Faiz Sikaffy, and Jose Zimmerman.

Official information supplied by the U.S. Government to the Honduran Government and received by our foreign secretary indicates that General Jose Abnegado Bueso Rosa is one of the leaders of this plot. Gen Bueso has occupied the post of Honduran military attache to Chile since the 31 March events. [Reference to removal of former Commander in Chief of Armed Forces General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez and reshuffling of Army General Staff.]

Regarding this, the FBI director's statement has said that Gen Bueso, Latchinian, and Sikaffy have already been indicted at the proper Miami court for their participation in the plot to murder President Suazo and oust the constitutional Honduran Government. According to investigations carried out thus far by U.S. Government authorities, other persons, both Hondurans and foreigners, are also involved. The Honduran Government immediately dismissed Gen Bueso, which means that he has been deprived of his diplomatic status. This will facilitate his detention and extradition so that the proper legal steps can be taken.

The Honduran Government wishes to point out that this plot, indescribable in its nature, implications, and consequences for the Honduran president and our country's democratic institutions, is related to the destabilizing actions that have been taking place in our country over the past few months aimed at destroying the Honduran Government's image and credibility and preparing the conditions, both here and abroad, for the execution of an action as despicable as the one we have mentioned. During the past few months we have been able to see clear indications of these destabilizing actions. Illegal movements aimed at social change have emerged and, at the same time, we can see the purpose of some groups interested in establishing a systematic campaign of unrest against the Honduran Government aimed at undermining the legally organized regime. In addition, we have observed the slanderous, groundless attacks against the president. The insinuations that some groups and individuals make public, which are actions aimed at discrediting and hampering the electoral process that has just begun, as well as the continuous urgings for institutions that form part of our political and juridical structure to separate themselves from their constitutional functions, allow us to believe that these stances are not removed from all this strategy of creating unrest.

The president appeals to all citizens, regardless of any differences to firmly support, within the law, the democratic system of government that is in the process of being consolidated in our country. This system is being deliberately called into question because of unchecked personal ambition. In addition, the president wishes to thank everyone for the many expressions of support from various political, social, and economic sectors, as well as for the testimonies of solidarity that he is receiving from friendly governments.

The Honduran people and government, and President Suazo in particular, hereby express their gratitude to the U.S. people and government for the investigation carried out and for uncovering this criminal conspiracy. This has demonstrated the U.S. Government's and people's determined support for our country's democratic institutions and is proof of the struggle against the drug trafficking and international violence that is being sponsored by both the extreme left and the extreme right.

The Honduran Government has asked the U.S. Government to follow up with the proper legal actions to punish those guilty of this crime against the country. The U.S. Government, through Ambassador John Dimitri Negroponte, has expressed to the Honduran Government its determination to continue carrying out all necessary investigations to this end. Once again, President Suazo hereby reiterates the constitutional government's political willingness to work earnestly and untiringly to strengthen democratic institutions and the unity of all Hondurans. This unity, which has always been a permanent, inescapable need, becomes more urgent in circumstances such as these when our government and way of life have been threatened by the enemies of democracy and the violators of the people's rights and aspirations. The Honduran Government has the Armed Forces' firm and full support and the Honduran people's determined support to guarantee stability, peace, and liberity in our nation.

Tegucigalpa, 1 November 1984

Congress Permanent Commission Statement

PA020637 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 0340 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Statement issued by the National Congress Permanent Commission in Tegucigalpa on 1 November]

[Text] The National Congress Permanent Commission, aware of its responsibility to the Honduran people, as the first power of the state, and in view of the facts revealed by the United States regarding a conspiracy against the government of the Republic and the plot to assassinate constitutional President Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova, in a cowardly manner; interpreting the feelings of solidarity of all our fellow countrymen, we raise our voices to strongly condemn the antipatriotic attitude and criminal conduct of those who are attempting to interrupt the democratic process and the development and strengthening of the republican institutions by means of assassinations and coups. The Congress of the Republic repudiates the absence of love for Honduras of those who have involved their name and honor in the practice of the international traffic of vice and their desire to destroy the process of democratic recuperation that has cost the Honduran people so much time and sacrifice.

This high national representation expresses its solidarity with the president of the Republic, to the Honduran Armed Forces as guarantors of democratic institutionality, and to the government that leads the destiny of the nation.

We urge the attorney general to issue the necessary orders for actions to be taken against the alleged guilty parties and to order all the courts to investigate the charges, and that the guilty receive punishment to the full letter of the law.

We hereby declare that this branch of the state will continue to struggle for the enforcement of the Constitution and the strengthening of the democratic government and system. Those who may attempt to tarnish the name of the country and fill the Honduran family with grief will have to face the determination and courage of the Honduran Armed Forces and of those who, in this homeland, love peace, freedom, and respect for the law.

[Signed] National Congress Permanent Commission

Jose Efrain Bu Giron, President

PAZ BARNICA COMMENTS ON ASSASSINATIONS, PLOTS

PA020311 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 2340 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Interview with Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Edgardo Paz Barnica by unidentified reporters on 1 November at the Foreign Ministry -- recorded]

[Text] [Paz Barnica] Violence has never led to anything. It has never been proven effective in any country of the world. I do not believe that the Third World countries wish to resolve their problems by means of violence or assassination. The problem is due to the fact that in every country, developing or industrialized, there are sectors that seek the path of violence as a means to resolving problems of various natures including the political, security, and social problems, and even religious problems. This is the case of a relatively new country -- because it gained its independence only a few decades ago -- which is India. In India, the country's pacifist leader Gandhi, who led a nonviolent struggle was assassinated, and early yesterday morning the Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was also assassinated. As you all know, India is one of the most important countries of the Third World and a member of the Nonaligned Movement. Honduras is a developing country that has returned to the path of democratic institutions.

Naturally, we are experiencing a transition period, a period during which the democratic system is being consolidated after almost 19 years of de facto governments, of governments that came into power by means of coups, governments that did not have the support of the people.

In a country like Honduras which is experiencing a transition toward democracy, where a democratic leader was chosen freely by a large majority of the people, as was Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova, a true leader of the people; that leader has to do what Dr Suazo is doing, what he has done, and what he will continue to do, with the ability to properly handle a number of factors that will help him maintain an equilibrium between the various factors that make up the Honduran society. Destabilizing actions develop because of this.

Everyone knows that for a few months there have been signs of plots and destabilizing actions. Even the media, through its articles and editorials, has lent itself to trying to divide the Honduran people, government, and Armed Forces. Remember the saying: It's an ill wind that blows nobody good.

The incident reported today by the very effective FBI, investigations by U.S. security officials, shows that there were internal and external connections against the democratic institution by means of the assassination planned against Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova. This would be followed by a coup supported by large cocaine drug traffickers. I imagine that the drug trafficking was to finance such actions. Uncovering this proves that this is not an underdeveloped country and that violence is not the way to solve the problems but that there are persons or groups that lend themselves for such activities. These groups can be of the extreme left or the extreme right; reactionary sectors or totalitarian sectors. The extremes here in Honduras always get together. You have been able to prove that these shameless materialistic people, reactionaries, retrograde businessmen, who pretend to be reformists or with a new mentality seek political power as a support for their economic power. Among them we also find reactionary sectors who within the framework of private business supported General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez and other generals who did much harm to this country.

[Reporter] Mr Foreign Secretary, if this plot had not been aborted what would have happened to the country?

[Paz Barnica] It would have aggravated the situation. Here in Honduras we would have experienced a terrible split in the society and I do not believe that the people would have gone along with having their rights mocked. It would have aggravated the Central American crisis even more. Honduras is surrounded by three countries experiencing terrible violence. In El Salvador, President Duarte, democratically chosen by the people, is putting forth all efforts to end the armed rebellion in his country. In Guatemala they have been living in violence for the past 3 decades and in recent weeks the situation has gotten worse. Nicaragua is experiencing an internal war; Nicaraguans are fighting agiinst Nicaraguans inside Nicaraguan territory. They have a totalitarian regime that oppresses and is extending its expansionist and plotting claws against the constitutional and democratic government of Honduras. What is even worse is that some subtle fools, or intelligent and subtle Hondurans, are lending themselves to the orders of the Nicaraguan totalitarian government to end Honduran democracy. For this purpose they hold meetings, they use the auditorium at the university, and the pages of some newspapers. The extreme right is also doing the same thing. In this case totalitarians and their subtle fools in Honduras are doing the same as those other subtle fools in Honduras and abroad.

[Reporter] [Question Indistinct]

[Paz Barnica] Yes. I spoke to the president [words indistinct] regarding this situation. I also met twice with Mr Negroponte, U.S. ambassador to Honduras.

We met this afternoon and I received all the official information from the U.S. Government regarding this matter. I received a report on the investigations and I have also placed several calls to Chile because of General Bueso Rosa's direct involvement in this monstrous plot.

[Reporter] Have arrests been made here?

[Paz Barnica] No, I am not aware of any. However, I can tell you that the secretary for the presidential office is in my office at this moment helping me and I am helping him. He, Carlos Roberto Flores, is also a deputy at the National Congress, an excellent supporter of the government, and member of the Liberal Party. Also with me are Dr Hernandez Salcedo, Dr Policarpo Callejas, and other foreign secretariat officials are also working on the official statement to be released by our government. This is being done on the precise orders issued by the president of the Republic, Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova, who, as [name indistinct] said, strongly believes that trust lies in strength. Dr Suazo Cordova is a calm but dynamic man, he is capable, intelligent, and even if those hotheads do not like it, he is the only real leader we have in this country. He is the pillar of Honduran democracy and has the support of the Honduran people and the Armed Forces. Fortunately, our Armed Forces are formed by outstanding officers who are known democratic officers. I believe that the past has been left behind but some are attempting to bring it back with plots by the extreme life and the extreme right who are the subtle fools in our homeland. We cannot forget this and we cannot forget that there are also people here who are involved in a drug trafficking scandal.

SUAZO CORDOVA DELIVERS SPEECH TO CONGRESS

PA010031 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1542 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Speech by President Roberto Suazo Cordova at the closing session of the National Congress in Tegucigalpa -- live]

[Text] Honorable deputies of the National Congress; honorable Supreme Court justices; Brigade Genral Walter Lopez Reyes, honorable commander of the Armed Forces; presidential designates; honorable members of the cabinet; Infantry Colonel Efrain Gonzalez Munoz, honorable chief of the Joint General Staff; honorable members of the Superior Council of the Armed Forces; your excellencies and honorable members of the diplomatic corps and international organizations accredited in Honduras; Your Illustrious Tegucigalpa Archbishop Msgr Hector Enrique Santos; representatives of the media; special guests; ladies, and gentlemen:

This ceremony is true testimony of 3 consecutive years of the full implementation of the constitutional system as an expression of the de jure state. The closing of this period of sessions marks a determinant drive in the desire of the Honduran Government to achieve goals in the Honduran people's overall improvement. We are at the stage of consolidating the democratic regime which remains in effect thanks to God, the Honduran people's support, and the Armed Forces.

Contributing to the growing strength of democracy in our country as the most advisable political and juridical system for the people's participation in making national decisions is a basic task of the public sector and it must be a basic task of all sectors in Honduran society.

Consolidating the implementation of democracy as a political idea, jointly with actions of an economic and social content for the people's well-being, is and should be our guiding principle at this historical stage of our republican life.

The legislative period that concludes today has been fruitful in the adoption of measures aimed at promoting the well-being of Hondurans and at projecting the name of our country with the necessary dignity to give a true picture of its role in the international arena.

In this regard, very important laws for our country have been approved during the legislative period that ends today. Therefore, we must double our efforts and daily dedication to give our political democracy a true social content. To this end, the three branches of state must coordinate their functions without subordination roles but with the common denominator of extolling, above everything else, the country's best interests.

Honduras is experiencing an area of historical definitions. If we look back on the past, it must only be to learn from experience. We must work in the present to build the future. It is a future that brings dignity for all Hondurans and shows that democracy has flourished forever to give its best fruits for the benefit of the leaders and the people.

Very important events have occurred for Honduras' destiny at this historic stage which is characterized by complexity. The government I head has not spared a single effort in the fulfillment of its duties to achieve peace, an indispensable balance for the coexistence among Hondurans.

We have worked and will continue to work more eagerly to promote economic progress and social changes. We have worked and will continue to work on the defense of our territorial sovereignty. In this regard, we are promoting the solution to our border disagreement with El Salvador with a political vision that is legally based on the General Peace Treaty of 1980.

Our Armed Forces are increasingly stronger with greater prestige as the guardians in the defense of our institutions and as guarantors of our republican integrity.

The changes within the top command of the Armed Forces made on 31 March 1984 have increased an awareness for a greater professionalism and a greater indentification with the postulates of democracy and our desire for peace clearly showing that the Honduran military is truly the people's armed branch.

Our contributions to the peaceful solution for the Central American crisis have been of greater significance in the process of diplomatic negotiations.

We firmly support the good offices of the Contadora Group because we believe that it is the ideal mechanism to prevail in this strife-torn region, to ensure permanent understanding on political, security, economic cooperation, and social matters.

As to bilateral matters, we are undergoing a process of redefinition of our relations with the United States. We share with that country, which is an example of democracy in the world, the same ideals in favor of liberty, social progress, and international security.

There is nothing more encouraging than being able to strengthen ties of cooperation and friendship within a framework of mutual respect, institutional dignity, and responsible nationalism. These aspects I have mentioned are only a few of the facets of the important actions taken by the government of the Republic freely elected by our people to serve and benefit our people.

However, to achieve such a worthy goal, we must not cease in our efforts to strengthen the democracy which we all deserve and must have. The political parties represented at this legislature are contending and essential factors for the existence of a pluralist democracy. We are on the threshold of an electoral process which I am sure will contribute decisively to maintaining democracy. Democracy must be permanent.

It must be the daily work of all Hondurans. Democracy must not only be an electoral act held every 4 years on the last Sunday of November.

The civic contribution of all citizens must be included in the upcoming electoral process so that each Honduran can freely be a part of building the destiny of all.

The constitutional government has given and will give all its support to the National Elections Tribunal and the Civil Registry so that they can fulfill impartially and efficiently the mission that the laws have entrusted to them.

I urge these two organizations of our political and administrative structure to speed up their work, bravely and tirelessly, so that the political process can conclude successfully, and the democracy which our country deserves can be consolidated without any uncertainties or delay.

Let each Honduran fulfill his duty. Let the Honduran Government fulfill its duty. Let liberty and justice be applied to all equally. Let each branch of the state help in the promotion of respect for human rights because abuse is illegal and that which is illegal must be investigated and punished without any hesitation in the spirit and the letter of the Constitution. As the leader of all Hondurans I swore to enforce the Constitution and the laws when I became president to carry out the people's legitimate will.

Facing history, I solemnly swear to this group of people's representatives that I will not hesitate for one moment to uphold the Constitution because, as a citizen and as a ruler, history will judge me and I will be proud to uphold the people's dreams.

Honorable deputies, receive my message of congratulations and my sincere recognition for the fruitful work you have accomplished during the third regular session of the National Congress. Let this same decision encourage you in the tasks of the upcoming and last legislature of the constitutional period and I reiterate my gratitude for the cooperation you have given to the executive branch, as the legitimate representatives of the people to whom you owe your dedication in the fulfillment of your duty.

Please convey to your communities my message of encouragement and solidarity, because this message contains my feelings as a leader who wants the affection of all Honduras without any distinction and who is convinced that he is contributing, although in a humble way, to writing the history of a different Honduras, a Honduras of reconciliation and work; a Honduras of peace and justice; and a Honduras of freedom that conquers the horizons of the future without the threat of arbitrariness or despotism. Thank you, Messrs Deputies. [applause]

SUAZO EXPRESSES SORROW FOR GANDHI'S DEATH

PA012255 Rome IPS in Spanish 0453 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 31 Oct (IPS) -- Honduran President Robert Suazo Cordova today expressed his sorrow for the assassination of Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India.

The president said that "Mrs Gandhi's death has touched the people of the world because she was a woman who stood out at world forums and through her actions as president of the Nonaligned Movement."

Similar expressions of grief were expressed by Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica, who described Prime Minister Gandhi as "a woman with a great personality, distinction, and international prestige." He added, "We hope that this incident will not develop into internal struggles."

FRG DELEGATION ARRIVES, MEETS PAZ BARNICA

PA012241 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 31 Oct 84 p 2

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa -- According to FRG Parliamentarian Manfred Abelein, there are several reasons for the social agitation in Central America, and these include social and economic elements as well as international causes. Abelein made this statement after meeting yesterday for 30 minutes with Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica in the secretary's office. The Honduran foreign secretary met with an FRG parliamentary commission that arrived yesterday in Honduras. During the group's visit here, it will meet with representatives of the country's various sectors and will visit the National Congress.

GROUPS OF SALVADORAN REFUGEES RETURNING HOME

PA011502 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Official sources announced today that several groups of Salvadorans who had sought refuge in Honduras have begun returning to their country in the past few weeks, following the Honduran Government's request that 18,000 people be repatriated. Without specifying dates, the sources reported that in the last few days 140 Salvadoran refugees who had been staying in the Mesa Grande Camp, about 200 km from Tegucigalpa, have voluntarily returned to their country. The refugees returned to El Salvador through El Amatillo border post in vehicles provided by the Honduran Government. This is the third group to return in recent weeks. According to the sources, some 1,100 Salvadorans have decided to return to their country from Honduras, where some 30,000 of them have sought refuge since the armed conflict began 5 years ago.

NICARAGUA

DANIEL ORTEGA DELIVERS SPEECH TO CLOSE CAMPAIGN

PA020338 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0015 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Speech by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and FSLN presidential candidate, at rally closing the FSLN Region 3 electoral campaign at the Carlos Fonseca Plaza of the Revolution in Managua -- live]

[Text] Thousands of companeros who have been victims of imperialist aggression, who have been murdered, who have been kidnapped, and who have been wounded in ambushes, in battles, and in cowardly attacks by the counterrevolutionaries are not here with us today. Thousands of combatants who are mobilized in the battlefronts are not with us either. In this case, I am referring to the companeros who are from Managua and who have been victims of the counterrevolution and to the thousands of combatants who are from Managua and who have been deployed to the combat zones. [chanting of slogans]

At this time in the afternoon as night falls, we feel quite warm; a greater and more pleasant warmth than that from the sun. It is the warmth of the courageous people of Managua. [applause, chanting]

There will surely be some here in Nicaragua and abroad who will dare to say that the people of Managua gathered here on this historic day, on the eve of the elections, were brought here by force. [shouts of "no] They will say that these hundreds of thousands of Managuans were gathered here because they were manipulated and threatened by the FSLN and the Sandinist Defense Committees. [shouts of "no"] But you better than anyone know why you are here. You are here because you are aware. You are here because you are Nicaraguan. You are here because you are Sandinist. [chanting]

We are holding this meeting in difficult and hard moments for the Nicaraguan people. The blood of the San Gregorio children murdered by the mercenaries of the Reagan administration is still fresh. We also feel deep sorrow over the brutal death of Indira Gandhi, the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement. To these dead, our dead, we say we are here.

Yesterday, a U.S. Air Force SR-71 airplane -- a very modern spy plane that replaced the U-2 airplane that was another famous U.S. Air Force spy plane -- left from a California air force base and conducted an espionage mission over Nicaraguan territory. This plane entered over the area of El Bluff, flew over our territory, passed over the city of Managua and left through Chinandega into Honduran territory. During its flight, as it broke the sound barrier, it caused the sound of explosions. These sonic booms led to reports in Managua and Honduras of airplanes bombing Managua and airplanes bombing points in Honduras.

At the same time the spy plane was flying over Managua, mercenary planes bombed Santa Clara and Los Limones in the area of Nueva Segovia. So there were two bombings yesterday and the flight of the U.S. spy plane.

In these days, U.S. destroyers have been on our coasts, on both of Nicaragua's coasts. A U.S. spy ship has been added to these U.S. destroyers and frigates that spy on our coasts.

Plans for self-inflicted attacks in Honduras are being maintained in order to accuse Nicaragua of bombing some locations in Danli and San Marcos de Colon. We have information that Sandinist Air Force markings are being painted on mercenary planes in order to launch the attacks. The same plans are being developed to carry out these self-inflicted attacks in Costa Rican territory also.

In the middle of the electoral campaign, the U.S. President in the past few days held a U.S. National Security Council meeting to specifically discuss Nicaragua. There are open threats of U.S. Air Force bombings of Nicaraguan targets. In other words, the situation is quite complicated due to the U.S. Government's aggressiveness. It is very delicate. We denounced some weeks ago in the United Nations the danger of U.S. intervention in Nicaragua. Today we want to reassert that charge.

There is a real danger of intervention by U.S. troops in Nicaragua. There is a real danger of U.S. Air Force bombings against Nicaragua. We have to point out that when the United States has used the SR-71 before, it was at very special and critical times in various parts of the world. They did it in 1973 in the Middle East; they did it in Turkey and Greece because of the conflict in that region; they also did it in Vietnam, in Cuba, and now in Nicaragua. In other words, overflights by those aircraft is a sign, an omen, of greater actions on the part of the United States against the place that is the victim of these spy flights.

There is a real danger of intervention. It can take place at any time. We reported that mercenary forces had prepared an offensive to begin on 15 October to pave the way for U.S. military intervention. To these actions by mercenary forces the political element must be added: the propaganda by the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board [CDN] and the CIA that attempts to detract legitimacy from the Nicaraguan elections. The military action of the counterrevolutionary forces and the political action of the CDN and other sympathizing political forces permits the United States to create conditions that foreshadow a military intervention in Nicaragua. Meanwhile, they have obtained indirect support from some international political organizations, such as the International Social Christian and Liberal Parties which make statements against the electoral process in Nicaragua and thus become accomplices to the U.S. interventionist policy.

Despite this situation we are holding elections in Nicaragua. They are held amid a totally new political framework that Nicaragua has never before had. For the first time in Nicaragua's history seven political parties have registered and are taking part in the electoral process. Previously only two parties, at the most, took part in the elections. This is the first time that we will have the participation of seven political parties that represent varied political and ideological positions. Out of 11 Nicaraguan political parties 7 are participating. The majority is taking part, the minority is not. That minority is not taking part not because the FSLN, the revolutionary government, or the Supreme Electoral Council told them not to. They are not participating because they do not want to and because they are pawns in the U.S. aggressive policy against Nicaragua as we have already seen. They are carrying out their mission that attempts to sabotage the electoral process in Nicaragua. The mercenary forces are carrying out their mission even when some of the mercenary groups have stated that they will call a cease-fire on election day. However, one must not take their word, but rather the opposite of what they say. They implement their cease-fire by murdering people who take electoral supplies to isolated areas. Yesterday in (PAS) they murdered a companero, wounded four, and abducted four other members of a ballot-receiving board that was taking supplies to be used during the elections. However, we have sent more electoral supplies so that the people at (Pas) can vote.

The CIA's little manual is another instrument that has been distributed in Nicaragua among the mercenaries and their propaganda sources, including press, radio, and political parties, to continue the campaign of terror against the Nicaraguan people and attempt to affect the elections.

A fews minutes ago Commander Carlos Nunez ended a meeting with the political parties, national organizations, religious groups and union representatives who are taking part in the national dialogue. There is a dangerous proposal that emerged at that meeting because it matches what we have been saying. It is a dangerous proposal being promoted by the Higher Council of Private Enterprises [COSEP] and the Social Democratic Party [PSD]. They say that right now the most important thing to do to hold valid elections and to save the country from imperialist aggression is to postpone the date of the elections. [crowd shouts disapproval] They maintain that the Nicaraguan people want to postpone the date of the elections. [crowd shouts disapproval] If we are not mistaken the people of Managua are assembled here. Do you want us to postpone the date of the elections? [people shout "no"] Who wants the elections to be held on 4 November? [people shout approval] Then we will maintain the 4 November date. [crowd chants slogans]

These gentlemen of COSEP and the PSD have said that if the elections are not postponed they will withdraw from the national dialogue [crowd boos and chants slogans]. They might withdraw but the people will not and that is what really counts. [crowd chants slogans]

They are partners to the aggression. If the national dialogue falls through tomorrow or the day after it will respond to the interests of aggression. They will be acomplices of U.S. intervention in Nicaragua, they will expose themselves as traitors to the people and their country. It is the people who are conducting a national dialogue on the streets tonight. The people of Managua are here. The people have been conducting a national dialogue since 19 July 1979 in production, defense, revolutionary combat, vigilance, and the defense of the revolution. That is the national dialogue that the Nicaraguan people really want. [crowd chants slogans]

We have been saying that intervention is threatening Nicaragua. This danger will increase after the 6 November elections in the United States. We must be ready to face a direct U.S. intervention, to fight Yankee troops on the streets of Managua, to resist Yankee intervention in Managua and all Nicaraguan cities, fields, and mountains. [crowd roars]

I want to tell those who are planning the Yankee intervention, the strategists of terror and crime that they will face 3 million Nicaraguans here and that they will fight the elderly, the women, the children, the youths and the crippled. We will all fight the criminal intervention until we win or die. [crowd chants slogans]

We must literally hurry to prepare ourselves to defend Managua and our other cities. We must strengthen the organization of militias and reserve infantry battalions here in Managua. We must answer the call of military mobilization to the war fronts on the borders and right here in Managua. How many of you are willing to take up rifles against the Yankee invader? [crowd roars assent] How many of you are in the militias? [crowd roars, chants slogans] It is important that we assume the preparation, strengthening, and organization of the militias that we will undertake immediately with seriousness and responsibility. We will do this block by block, neighborhood by neighborhood to be ready to face intervention at any time. If the President of the United States takes advantage of his probable electoral victory on 6 November by launching an intervention against Nicaragua we will not be caught offguard. They will find us ready to exact from them the price of their criminal action, to resist Yankee intervention as long as necessary, to fight them with rifles, 22-caliber rifles, hunting weapons, shotguns, machetes, sticks, stones, or whatever we have at hand until we throw them out of Nicaragua! [crowd chants slogans]

To the extent that we have to strengthen the defense of Managua, Leon, Masaya, Chinandega, Matagalpa, and all our cities, the faster we organize, the longer Yankee troops will hesitate before they decide to intervene. Then they will realize that the cost will be too high and that victory for them will be impossible. Victory will be for the Nicaraguan people. Hence it is very important to strengthen militarily the defense of the revolution.

We have two big tasks at hand: the first is to defend the revolution militarily, while the second is production. We will harvest coffee in the war zones. We will harvest cotton and sugarcane. It is good to know that the coffee harvest in the war zones will not be carried out by Nicaraguans alone, because 200 U.S. citizens are ready and willing to help harvest coffee in these war zones. [people shout, chant slogans]

Our enemies have been repeating throughout these 5 years of revolution that the FSLN is worn out. Our enemies have been repeating that the FSLN can no longer count on the people's support. [shouts] What is even worse, there are idiots in Nicaragua who believe this. [shouts] I use this adjective because only a stupid person, who has observed these people at rallies, can think that the FSLN does not have the people's support. It is necessary to be either an idiot or an agent of Yankee interventionism to believe this. There is no other possible explanation.

It is worrisome that some journalists have let themselves be surprised by such statements. Some journalists and some European and Latin American politicians, unaware of a revolution's force, come and talk to our people in the streets, at the market, in the neighborhoods. They then meet people that criticize the government, and the government's mistakes. Those who think that the people don't support the FSLN just because the people are being critical of the government do not realize that the people criticize us because they support the FSLN. [shouts]

There are some who have been claiming that the FSLN is not supported by the people due to lack of goods and patriotic military service problems and that, because of these problems, the Nicaraguan people no longer support the FSLN. If this is the case, then what does this meeting here in Managua mean, because the Managua people have gathered here? This meeting includes only Managua residents. Companeros from Region 2 or Regions 1 and 4 have not come to Managua.

This concentration only includes people from Managua. So, if there are not the people, where are the people? Does the Coordinating Board have them hidden in its pocket? [shouts] Are they in LA PRENSA? [shouts] Have the people taken refuge in the offices of LA PRENSA, the offices of the Coordinating Board, or the COSEP? [shouts of "no"] Who is gathered here? [shouts of "the people"] These are the people of Managua and the Sandinist people of Managua called by the FSLN. [shouts]

We have to complete this important electoral process. We will do it by casting our votes en masse. We are sure that you will cast your votes, all of you true Nicaraguans. We are sure that even those who do not favor the FSLN but advocate the defense of Nicaraguan sovereignty will also vote. We are sure that the only ones who will not vote will be the enemies of Nicaragua, the traitors, the turncoats. We will wait for you to cast your vote for the FSLN or any of the other participating parties on 4 November. You will be casting your votes for Nicaragua and peace. Those who will not vote on 4 November are those who will stay at home waiting for the Yankee intervention and bombings. They will be voting for treason, for the turncoats. They will be turning themselves into turncoats and will expose themselves to the fury of the people at the moment of intervention. [shouts]

The time has come in this historical moment for some to decide either to participate in the elections and be a factor in the national ideal for national reconstruction and dialogue, or to side with the Yankee intervention and aggression. They have to decide between now and 4 November. The people and the revolution have granted all possible conditions for everyone to cast their votes. We have already achieved our first victory when more than 1,500,000 Nicaraguans registered for the elections. Now, we will win the final victory in this electoral process by voting, all of us, on 4 November, by participating, all of us, voting for Nicaragua.

We are also sure that the Nicaraguan people will not make a mistake at the time of casting their votes. Will the Nicaraguan people vote for the exploiters? [shouts of "no!"] Will the Nicaraguan people vote for agrarian reform? [shouts of "yes!"] Will the Nicaraguan people vote to confirm the bank nationalization [shouts of "yes!"], the nationalization of our natural resources [shouts of "yes!"], the nationalization of exports? [shouts of "yes!"]

Will the Nicaraguan people vote for more education? [shouts of "yes!"], More health? [shouts of "yes!"] For the defense of the workers' organization? [shouts of "yes!"] Will the Nicaraguan people vote for art, culture, poetry and love? [shouts of "yes!"] Will you then vote for the FSLN? [shouts of "yes!"] Will the people vote for the [words indistinct] National Reconstruction and [words indistinct]? Will the Nicaraguan people vote for Carlos, Sandino, Rigoberto, Gaspar Garcia Laviana? Will the Nicaraguan people vote for the National Directorate? [shouts of "Yes"] For the FSLN? [shouts of "Yes"] Will the people vote for the people? [shouts of "yes!"] Free fatherland [shouts of "or death"] Onward! [shouts of "with the front"] They shall not pass.

H. ORTEGA ADDRESSES AT MILITARY TRAINING CENTER

PA302244 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1817 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Speech by Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega Saavedra, defense minister, commander in chief of the Sandinist People's Army, and national commander of the Sandinist People's Militia to officers, noncommissioned officers, soldiers, militiamen, and reservists at the Carlos Aguero Echeverria Military Training Center in Managua -- live]

[Text] Militiamen, reservists, officers, noncommissioned officers, and soldiers of the Sandinist People's Army: The people of Nicaragua will be voting en masse on 4 November to defend our banner of liberty and to defend this nation, which is enduring the imperialist aggression imposed on us by the current U.S. Administration.

The people will vote to defend the humble majority composed of workers and peasants, the young people who with their lives and their rifles are making the existence of a new Nicaragua possible despite the criminal attempts of Yankee reactionaries to destroy our revolutionary, popular, and anti-imperialist process.

We soldiers of liberty are the heirs to the most noble traditions of struggle of our patriotic and hardworking people. With our votes, we will reaffirm the vote we cast every day in favor of the Nicaraguan cause bestowed upon us by our forefathers, especially by the father of the popular and anti-imperialist revolution, Augusto Cesar Sandino. This cause is being defended with exemplary valor and abnegation by rejecting with fire the mercenaries of imperialism who, in recent months, have suffered more than ever from the countinuous blows of our Army. Our Army will eradicate them forever, despite the enormous and shameful material support the enemies of peace give to their mercenary tool, which is made up of Somozists and traitors operating in neighboring territories.

Brother combatants, those at the White House and warmongering centers who do not accept a sovereign, free, and independent Nicaragua are trying to destroy the Nicaraguan revolution.

Nicaragua is not now being directed by traitors, as it was in the past. The people of Nicaragua have dignity and do not surrender in the face of pressure and blackmail being applied by the current U.S. Administration along with the criminal war of aggression over this small Latin American country. Brothers who defend Nicaragua, the war of aggression will not end as long as the U.S. leaders do not change their thoughtless coupist attitude.

The next few months, especially the year 1985, will go down in our history as days of dramatic popular struggles that were necessary to actively resist the economic and political blockade the Yankee imperialists intend to use to pressure the Nicaraguan people into surrendering out of hunger and into unconditionally accepting their terms without negotiating. Nicaragua will never be a toy soldier and submit to the U.S. policy in Central America. Right now the entire nation is able to withstand, and will continue to be able to withstand, the huge U.S. economic and political pressure because of our conviction that with our own strength and with the combative solidarity of other people of the world, we will be able to resist and triumph. Thousands of mercenaries have been launched from Honduras and Costa Rica by the Reagan administration against our people to secure in our territory an instrument that would facilitate larger military interventionist actions through puppet armies and Yankee Marines.

With patriotic fervor, the Nicaraguan soldiers have repelled the mercenary aggressor over and over again. Now the enemy is trying to block the Nicaraguan election process and the year end harvest. Every day the mercenaries of imperialism make it evident that they are unable to advance with their military plans and they cowardly vent their fury on the peasant population in the territories where the mercenaries carry out incursions in northern and southern Nicaragua. In view of the continuous attacks by our Army in the territories enduring the Yankee war of aggression, the mercenary army has been forced to change its year end plans and has concentrated its forces near the northern and southern borders while continuing with operations against the civilian population and production centers in the regions of the country that are directly enduring the war.

The mass mobilization of combatants from all over the country to the war zones has enabled us to repel the attacks by the mercenary army. The Sandinist militiamen who live in the war zones, together with their brothers throughout the country, have given the mercenaries a taste of defeat by deterring the various plans of action for the military escalation to be carried out by the Somozist beasts and traitor Pastora at Reagan's orders. Brother soldiers, we are defeating the attackers but we must advance further in order to annihilate them completely, ridding every corner of our sacred homeland from these treacherous beasts.

Each day, the [word indistinct] represents sweat and blood for our people. In the next weeks and months, we will increase mass mobilization even more, so as to achieve a total victory over the mercenaries and restore the peace we all want in order to reconstruct our country, impoverished by yesterday's exploitation and today's attacks.

The most reactionary circles of the current U.S. Government are threatening us with a direct invasion by Yankee troops. Our Army is also preparing for this eventuality, first of all by delivering weapons to the people. In the next few months, we will continue delivering the indispensable weapons to our people who have organized for the defense of our homeland, so they can always have them at hand, thus strengthening combativeness to face a possible interventionist attack. The people with arms today guarantee the first free elections in our homeland. The members of our [words indistinct] Army, militiamen, and reservists will be voting and at the same time will be vigilant to prevent our enemies from trying to impede the entire nation's right to vote.

Brothers, the Yankee warmongers, supported by their mercenaries and rightist spokesmen and activists, were not able to invalidate or thwart our electoral process. On 4 November, free Nicaragua will vote against the Yankee attacks; dignified Nicaragua will vote against the cowards and traitors; the blood of our heroes and martyrs will vote against our people's murders; peace will vote against war. Our Army, made up of thousands of brave cubs [cachorros sueltos] as Ruben Dario [Nicaraguan poet] would say today, will not sell itself or surrender. Our Army's slogan will always be free fatherland or death! [applause]

INTERIOR MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE ON BOMB RUMORS

PA012237 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Communique issued by the Public Relations Department of the Nicaraguan Interior Ministry in Managua on 31 October]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Interior Ministry, fulfilling its duty to people, reports that:

1. Regarding the alarm at Managua's Intercontinental Hotel on 30 October due to the alleged existence of a bomb on the hotel's grounds, it is totally false that such a bomb existed.
2. Regarding the explosion that was heard in the morning of 31 October, the Sandinist People's Army Public Relations Directorate has already issued the necessary information to clarify this situation.
3. The only explosion that took place on the ground that morning was due to excavation during construction of the (Timal) enterprise.
4. Once again the transnational news agencies and the rumors created and spread by the enemy are attempting to promote anxiety and confusion in our country on the eve of the first free elections ever held in the country.
5. This ideological weapon, described in the CIA manual on psychological operations, will continue to be used by imperialism in the next few days in its futile efforts to frustrate the Nicaraguan people's exercise of their democratic rights. Therefore, the Interior Ministry asks the people to remain calm and not believe rumors.
6. Any abnormal incident will be reported immediately by the appropriate institutions.

Issued in Managua on 31 October 1984

FDN ANNOUNCES ELECTION DAY CEASE-FIRE

PA011946 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1855 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] The Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN] has announced an election day cease-fire in Nicaragua, next Sunday. Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, political and military chief of the FDN, recorded this announcement exclusively for our station. He added: [Begin recording] Countrymen; We regard the Sandinist electoral farce as what it is: a desperate effort by the totalitarian regime intended to postpone its inevitable collapse.

We know of your total and absolute rejection [passage indistinct] despotic regime, will have to show up at the polls.

In view of this, the FDN, in a fraternal and humanistic action, decrees a cease-fire in position from 0500 to 1700 on 4 November 1984, to protect the civilian population. However, our forces will permit neither the mobilization of troops nor any improvement in the enemy's positions, and they will respond immediately if attacked.

We will now address our commanders. FDN commanders and freedom commandos in order to protect the Nicaraguan people, which is our principal mission, and due to the fact that many of our countrymen will be in the painful situation of having to present themselves at the polls during the 4 November Sandinist farce in order to protect their own survival and that of their children, we hace decided to decree a cease-fire in position from 0500 to 1700 on 4 November.

However, should it be learned that enemy troops are moving about or should such movement be discovered, regardless of its purpose, you will be free to open fire and resume the struggle. Finally, should you learn that internationalist and Sandinist troops are committing abuses against the Nicaraguan civilian population, you are hereby empowered to defend them with the means at your disposal. [end recording]

REPORT ON SECOND NATIONAL DIALOGUE SESSION

PA020100 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2325 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] We have the report on the second round of the great national dialogue, which just ended at the Foreign Ministry.

Subcommander Rafael Solis, chairman of the national dialogue and FSLN delegate, has issued a report on what took place during the national dialogue today. He said that one of the first issues discussed was the case of the two conservative parties, the Democratic Conservative Party and the Nicaraguan Conservative Party led by Miriam Arguello and Mario Rappaccioli.

Subcommander Rafael Solis said that an agreement was reached to allow the Nicaraguan Conservative Party to participate in the national dialogue, as an observer, without the right to speak or to vote. Solis also praised Ms Miriam Arguello for her mature attitude in agreeing to participate in the dialogue as an observer, but without the right to speak or to vote.

The agenda was read; a total of 43 delegates were allowed to express their views, but no decisions were reached at the end regarding the proposals submitted by the political parties and other organizations.

There were three specific proposals, one submitted by the Social Christian Party [PSC] asking for the postponement of the elections; a second, submitted by the Farmworkers Association requesting a discussion on the aggression against our country; and the third, by the Communist Party of Nicaragua also asking for a discussion on the aggression against our country, the solution of our problems through civic means, and the electoral process.

Carlos Nunez, commander of the revolution and FSLN delegate, proposed to analyze the objectives of the dialogue, the aggression against our country, the institutionalization, the elections, the political parties that are not registered, the nation's constitutionality and what will become of parties that did not register to participate in the elections.

Finally, it was said that the dialogue will continue tomorrow at the same place beginning at 0900 and that the dialogue's chairmen: Subcommander Rafael Solis, Fanor Avendano of the PSC, and Francisco Samper of the Revolutionary Workers Party, will draft today the agenda for tomorrow's session. This is a summary of what took place today during the great national dialogue held at the Foreign Ministry's auditorium.

CSE REBUFFS PLI'S ELECTION WITHDRAWAL ATTEMPT

PLI Informs CSE of Withdrawal

PA310445 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0120 GMT 21 Oct 84

[By Roberto Uribe]

[Text] Dr Virgilio Godoy visited the Supreme Electoral Council [CSE] a few minutes ago to officially inform that body that neither he nor his party, the Independent Liberal Party [PLI], will participate in 4 November elections. Godoy delivered the note to Dr Mariano Fiallos Oyanguren. When approached by reporters as he emerged from the council building, he said he would make no statement; that one of the vice presidents, Bayardo Guzman, would read the letter delivered today to the Supreme Electoral Council.

CSE Rejects PLI Withdrawal

PA311505 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Communique issued by the Supreme Electoral Council, CSE, in Managua on 30 October; read by CSE President Mariano Fiallos Oyanguren -- recorded]

[Text] The Republic of Nicaragua's CSE reports to the political parties, citizens, and general public that during a special meeting at 2030 on 30 october 84, it discussed the request, presented at 1710 that same day by Dr Virgilio Godoy Reyes, PLI national president and legal representative, and endorsed by six PLI Executive Committee members.

The PLI document requests the following: Quote, withdrawal of the list containing the names of candidates for president and vice president of the Republic and 180 candidates for principal and alternate representatives to the National Assembly, parentheses Constituent Assembly, end parentheses. That list is contained in five pages received, signed, and sealed by that secretariat at 1740 on 25 July 1984. The updated list which appears in ballot 6 of both electoral booths, must be invalidated and withdrawn, unquote, because the PLI National Assembly arrived at that decision during a 21 October 1984 special session.

The CSE also received requests from PLI candidates for principal and alternate representatives to the National Assembly who feel committed to their partisans and sympathizers and do not want to let them down, asking that their names not be withdrawn from the respective lists.

Whereas:

1. That Article 51 of the current electoral law does not provide for the withdrawal of political parties and their respective candidate lists except when alliances have been established; and that this council, in keeping with Article 153 of that same law, is empowered to make decisions on matters not forseen in it;

2. That in keeping with Article 95 of the Electoral Law, the electoral ballots have already been sent to the councils of each jurisdiction for distribution at least 6 days prior to the election; and that the PLI request was presented only 4 days before the 4 November elections, making it impossible to honor its request to annul ballot 6 or remove it altogether without endangering the fulfillment of the elections on the scheduled date, as specified by Decree No 1,400 dated 21 February 1984;

3. Given that the registration of political parties and candidates is a legal procedure involving rights and duties of a public nature, the parties, which are institutions of public law according to the Political Parties Law, should not be allowed to make a unilateral decision to withdraw from the electoral process when they had already decided to participate and had registered candidates when those lists have already been published by the media and their candidates included in the electoral ballots; and that they have made a commitment to the citizens that was ratified throughout the electoral campaign, in which the PLI actively participated until today, using the rights and resources that the electoral law allowed it·

4. That the electoral process taking place in Nicaragua is very important to national life and should be characterized by a high degree of seriousness, and hence, were the PLI request to be accepted, it would contradict that principle of seriousness and respect;

The CSE resolves to:

1. Retain the candidacies presented by the PLI on the electoral ballots, and, hence, count as valid votes cast in favor of those candidates.

2. Votes for PLI candidates who have already withdrawn their candidacy directly and in writing before the CSE or electoral councils no later than Friday, 2 November 1984, will be subjected to the same procedure specified in the Electoral Law for those candidates from the same party who have not withdrawn their candidacies during the previously established period.

(Signed) 30 October 1984; Respect and guarantees for the people's votes

PLI Agrees To Participate

PA010403 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Document issued by the PLI, on the 4 November elections dated 31 October]

[Text] 1. The PLI established a solemn commitment to the peoples in the cities and the rural sector who joined our ranks and supported our candidates with their solidarity. We cannot let them down; otherwise, we would risk losing their trust, as we expressed in the document entitled "An Appeal to Reflection."

2. The Supreme Electoral Council resolution, the resolutive part of which we have previously transcribed, is compulsory and we must abide by it for the sake of the legality we have always upheld as the best formula to guarantee social peace and public order.

3. Until yesterday, when the official abstention note was delivered to the Supreme Electoral Council, the national publicity campaign promoting the PLI had developed permanently and systematically, notwithstanding the resolution not to participate in the elections adopted on 21 October, which created confusion among our activists and supporters and which it is necessary to clarify.

4. The participation of the PLI in the 4 November elections is indispensable to preserving its legal status and its belligerence and cohesion as a political force of indisputable influence in national life.

These characteristics are backed by the party's political presence recognized by all here and abroad.

At the installation of the National Constituent Assembly, our liberal ideology must be a leading force in the organization of the new Nicaraguan state. This can only be achieved through the effective participation of capable men who, like the Independent Liberals, have always stood out in the historic parliamentary debates, particularly in the drafting of the political constitution of the new Nicaraguan state.

In view of the above, we resolve:

A. To offer our full solidarity and support to the valiant attitude of our fellow partymen who have patriotically decided to uphold their candidacies in the 4 November elections.

B. To exhort the candidates who have not yet done so to express to the Supreme Electoral Council their decision to keep their names on the electoral lists.

C. To exhort and encourage our activists, supporters, and the general populace to cast their votes by marking box No 6 on the ballot which corresponds to the PLI.

For democracy, freedom, and social justice in our country.

Managua, 31 October 1984

[Managua Domestic in Spanish at 0120 GMT on 31 October adds the names of the categories of the PLI "communique" which urges participation in the 4 November elections: Bayardo Hernandez, president; Alfredo Hernandez, secretary, Lauriano Estibas, Roger Moncada, Silvestre Lopez, Alcides Coronado, Felipe Rivera, and Francisco Payan.]

Pereira Urges Voting for PLI

PA010405 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Constantino Pereira, vice presidential candidate for the PLI, will not relinquish his candidacy for the office of vice president of the Republic and has called on his fellow party members to check box No 6 on their electoral ballots on 4 November. Within the framework of the political pluralism promoted by the Sandinist People's Revolution, we offer you excerpts of the statement made by the Liberal politician.

[Begin recording] As you all know, and I know because I receive calls every day from people from all walks of life who ask me: Doctor, do not abandon us, what shall we do now? Who should we vote for? And I tell them, continue to support and vote for the PLI because a new (?electoral situation) has developed and the Supreme Electoral Council has allowed this. By voting for the PLI, you are not violating any national or party law. [end recording]

CSE ANNOUNCES MEASURES TO FACILITATE VOTING

PA012006 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] The Supreme Electoral Council [CSE] has issued two very important communiques which we will report immediately.

The CSE, in an effort to facilitate the right to vote of the Nicaraguan citizens, who on 4 November will have to fulfill specific functions to allow for the efficient and orderly realization of the elections, as well as to make this citizen's right available to sick persons, has declared the following:

On election day preference will be given to:

1. Presidential, vice presidential, and National Assembly candidates;

2. CSE officials, Events Committee officials, and escorts of special guests, as well as electoral organization support personnel who are properly identified;

3. Pregnant women, the elderly, and persons with physical impediments;

4. Policemen on duty preserving the public order and national or personal security on election day, so long as they present a document from the Interior Ministry stating this.

The CSE, in an effort to facilitate the work of the national and foreign media, as well as to avoid hampering the electoral process, reports that it has ordered the following measures:

1. The members of the national and foreign media will be allowed to enter the places where the vote receiving boards operate on the day of elections only after the members of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction [JFRN], the presidential and vice presidential candidates, and candidates to the National Assembly have voted. These reporters must be granted special authority to carry out this mission by the CSE.

2. They will be allowed to interview individuals and candidates only after they have voted and left the place where the vote receiving board is operating.

3. In the first instance, photographers and cameramen will be allowed to take pictures but will not be allowed to conduct any type of interview inside the vote receiving board location or to enter restricted areas.

ZAMBRANA: PCDEN CAN SOLVE ECONOMIC CRISIS

PA020009 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1330 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Statement by Allan Zambrana Salmeron, presidential candidate for the Communist Party of Nicaragua, PCdeN, in the "Homestretch" program on 1 November -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Our country is suffering an acute and profound economic crisis. Finding a solution to this crisis is the main task of the workers' revolutionary struggle. The foreign debt, including new credits, have already reached the astronomical figure of $4 billion. Nevertheless, despite the tremendous increase that this represents, which is 145 percent, it has not served to increase the country's productive capacity. The contrary has occurred. Exports have dropped, revenues from exports have correspondingly dropped, the deficit in the balance of payments is already uncontrollable, inflation is growing fast, and the fiscal deficit is (?more gigantic) each year.

The crisis affecting Nicaragua already shows signs of bankruptcy. Therefore, the national bank and other state institutions are practically ruined, the cordoba has sunk in the worst and most spiraling devaluation, dreadfully affecting the people's salaries and purchasing power and our national economy, which leads to an inevitable catastophe.

Nicaragua's socioeconomic situation is extremely difficult. Right now, it is unsupportable, dangerous, and unbearable. It already has all the elements of an explosive crisis, without any foreseeable solution from the government. Only the PCdeN has the true solutions in its hands; democratic and patriotic solutions for each one of the gigantic and acute economic, social, and political problems endured by all the Nicaraguan people.

The PCdeN's struggle and reason for existence is to achieve political power in order to guide our country and people on the path to solving all our problems, and to guide our country and people on the path toward the highest national development and social progress. In this electoral process, the PCdeN is in great need of the conscientious vote of the workers and large popular majorities, because we need a free and sovereign homeland, moving toward the social, democratic, and patriotic social transformations that the current difficult situation in Nicaragua demands.

As our people know, the PCdeN has in its hands, in its firm and profound revolutionary conviction, in its government platform, and in its great capacity to govern the country the solution for each and all of the enormous problems causing an acute and profound crisis in our national and social life.

The working class, peasants, professionals, progressive intellectuals, and workers in general, soldiers, the youth, housewives, the Nicaraguan people as a whole should give us their conscientious vote so that the PCdeN's platform can win. The PCdeN's platform can solve the urgent economic, social, and political problems strangling the whole nation. The PCdeN's platform will rescue the country from its current acute crisis, and will lead it on the path to its utmost national development and independence and to social progress for all workers and all Nicaraguan people.

Nicaraguans: Don't forget. On 4 November, everybody mark ballot box No 5 which represents the national salvation we all long for, the solution for the profound crisis affecting all of Nicaragua, in order to move forward without any hesitation toward the great national development and social progress for workers and all the Nicaraguan people.

Long live the PCdeN's government platform and candidates! Thank you very much.

RAMIREZ CAMPAIGNS IN SAN RAFAEL DEL SUR

PA010359 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 31 Oct 84 p 7

[Excerpts] San Rafael del Sur -- Sergio Ramirez, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, said here that in Sunday's elections, the FSLN will attain a landslide victory, which will confirm the government of the Nicaraguan workers. Ramirez, the FSLN vice presidential candidate, held a political meeting with sugarcane workers of the Julio Buitrago Sugarmill in the Pacific zone. Ramirez told the workers that on 4 November they have the opportunity to strengthen the people's democracy with their vote, a democracy, he added, in which the workers can discuss, participate, make decisions, give opinions, and defend their interests with arms, if necessary.

Ramirez explained that the electoral campaign has met with many problems and obstacles, "but the elections are here and no one is going to stop them." According to Ramirez, these elections "will prove to the world what a true democracy is."

"These are the most important elections in the history of Latin America, because when the votes are counted, the Nicaraguan workers will be legally in power," Ramirez said as the crowd responded with loud applause. Ramirez said that on Sunday, the Nicaraguans will be electing a president totally different from those imposed on the people, when the president either had to be rich, a landowner, or a Somoza stooge to reach power, according to what the U.S. Embassy decided.

For the first time, we are going to have a president that does not have bank accounts in Miami, that does not steal the peoples wages, nor unjustly dismiss workers, Ramirez said, as he added that the vote of every Nicaraguan "is an important weapon against imperialism, the same as our soldiers who are opposing it at this moment on the battlefields."

Ramirez was accompanied on his trip to San Rafael del Sur by guerrilla Commanders Dora Maria Tellez and Leticia Herrera, by Inocente Castro, Auxiliadora Martinez, Glenda Monterrey and Humberto Solis, all candidates to the National Assembly; and also by Health Minister Lea Guido and Transportation Minister Carlos Zaruk.

BALLOT-RECEIVING BOARDS PREPARE FOR ELECTIONS

PA310219 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Beginning at 0600 on 4 November, the ballot-receiving boards will begin to be installed. They will be made up of inspectors, secretaries, clerks, presidents, alternates, and representatives of each of the parties participating in the electoral process. Sources of the regional electoral council indicated that the voting will begin at 0600 and end at 1800. If voters are still in line after 1800, the members of the ballot-receiving boards must continue to work until there are no Nicaraguans left standing in line. It has also been reported that the preliminary results will be made known 5 days after the elections, that is, on 9 November. In Managua alone, more than 14,400 people are ready to carry out their civic duty in the 940 ballot-receiving boards where 439,115 citizens have registered.

MEASURES TO KEEP ORDER DURING ELECTIONS ANNOUNCED

PA312236 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Communique issued by the Interior Ministry's Public Relations Department on 31 October; read by announcer]

[Text] The Sandinist Police General Directorate hereby announces to the people of Nicaragua that the following police measures have been adopted based on decree [words indistinct] electoral law and its amendment by the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, as well as by Articles 499 and 558 of the Penal Code in order to guarantee public order during the 4 November elections.

Therefore, it reports that:

1. From 3 November until 6 November 1984 the following measures will be in effect throughout Nicaraguan territory:

A. The sale and consumption of liquor and other intoxicating beverages at restaurants, bars, lounges, cafeterias, grocery stores, and similar places are prohibited from 1800 on 3 November to 0800 on 6 November.

B. The transfer and handling of toxic [word indistinct] and petroleum byproducts, as well as the possession of firearms with or without a license, except for members of the military who are on duty, are prohibited from 1800 on 3 November to 0800 on 6 November.

2. The officials reponsible for maintaining order and public security will enforce these measures and will apply the corresponding punishment to violators.

CARLOS NUNEZ RECEIVES EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT MEMBERS

PA010451 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 31 Oct 84 p 12

[Text] Carlos Nunez, commander of the revolution and president of the State Council, told the European Parliament delegation, which is here to observe the elections, that they "should not hesitate to go wherever they wish, ask whatever they want to know, and if they want, they can go to the war zone. We do not want anyone saying that we committed a fraud."

The European Parliament delegation headed by Ernesto Glinne was received by Nunez in his office. Nunez told them that the idea is to prevent to the extent possible any type of statement against our elections. Nunez pointed out the fact that the FSLN signed agreements with the political parties, among which was the immediate initiation of a national dialogue.

Flanagan, Marck, and Fanti, also members of the European Parliament delegation, talked with Nunez for approximately 1 hour and told him that they appreciated the opportunity to observe the electoral process. Nunez assured them that the intention of the dialogue is to bring all the country's forces together so that with the international community they can join efforts to stop U.S. aggressive policy against Nicaragua. He also told them that the dialogue will give the Nicaraguans the opportunity to strengthen the democratic process which began on 19 July 1979.

Nunez said that European Parliament delegations have on previous occasions corroborated the aggression against our country and that Nicaragua has no intention of concealing the truth because the destructive and criminal actions against our country are going to continue.

GOVERNMENT BEGINS TALKS WITH BROOKLYN RIVERA

PA310216 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 30 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] The formal talks between the Nicaraguan Government and Brooklyn Rivera started yesterday morning. No details have been released regarding the talks, but a spokesman described the talks as positive, saying they were carried out normally. A second round of talks will be held today at the Cesar Augusto Silva Convention Center, where the first talks were held yesterday. The talks were attended by Commander of the Revolution Luis Carrion, FSLN National Secretariat member Rene Nunez, Guerrilla Commander William Ramirez, Subcommander Jose Gonzalez, and Mirna Cunningham. The last two are Interior Ministry and government delegates in special zone No 1. Rivera was accompanied by Reverend Priscilliano Mercado, Walter Ortiz, Benjamin Cortes, Hazel Love, and Fernando Colomer.

OPPOSITION LEADERS HOLD ROUND TABLE IN GUATEMALA

PA310334 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Four Nicaraguan political leaders who are visiting Guatemala will hold a round table discussion on Nicaragua's electoral problems at Guatemala City's Camino Real Hotel. The event is sponsored by the Recovery and Reconciliation Movement, headquartered in San Jose, Costa Rica. Arturo Cruz Sequeira, son of opposition leader Arturo Cruz who was recently attacked by a mob of Sandinist supporters in Chinandega, Donald Castillo Rivas, and Jose Luis Velasquez Pereira, will be the members of the panel while Hector Dario Pastora Silva, president of the Ecumenical Council for the Defense of Religion and Worship in Nicaragua, will be the moderator. Arturo Cruz Sequeira and Donald Castillo are members of the Nicaraguan Democratic Revolutionary Alliance.

This news station was able to interview the visitors today. Velasquez Pereira told us there are serious obstacles to the realization of free elections in Nicaragua.

[Begin recording] We are sorry to see that the elections in Nicaragua will not fulfill the Nicaraguan people's desire for democracy. They are only a show for foreign consumption to legitimize the Managua regime. There is no freedom of expression if the Sandinist Defense Committees [CDS] prevent, through what they call "the eyes and ears of the revolution," the people from meeting and expressing themselves freely. There is persecution and spying in every neighborhood. This obstructs freedom. The state of emergency is still in effect; so is the rationing of staples. As you know, totalitarian regimes try to administer the scarcity of staples and use this scarcity as a political instrument. People who do not adhere to the desired political conduct are punished by not receiving the basic products that they need, like rice, beans, milk, meat, and more. Also, the current regime is provoking foreign agression by implementing unwise foreign policies. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Arturo Cruz Sequeira said that there is no freedom of the press in Nicaragua.

[Begin recording] Take the case of Virgilio Godoy, president of the Independent Liberal Party [PLI]. That party represents center-left forces. After the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board announced that it would not register to participate in the elections the PLI was the party that preserved the election's legitimacy. Godoy's party had no commitments with any group and was genuinely opposition. That party withdrew. Then the Managua regime censored the press when it tried to report the PLI'S decision, which would have had a strong impact on the national situation. [end recording]

Cruz went on to detail how censorship of the press works in Nicaragua.

[Begin recording] In normal circumstances, censorship is relaxed. However, as soon as difficult moments arise censorship is used. We find that censorship now is comparable to censorship in Somozist days. We are experiencing a leftist Somozism in Nicaragua. This phenomenon must be analyzed carefully because parallels can be drawn between the styles of governing of the old dictatorship and the new. [end recording]

Finally, Cruz said that the current democratic trend in Central America is not being followed by Nicaragua.

[Begin recording] The Sandinist regime has not only run into problems with the Nicaraguan people but with its Central American neighbors as well. Central America is experiencing a process of democratization. Elections are being held in various countries. These are part of the democratization process. Nicaragua cannot be isolated from the rest of the region. Right now it does not follow the trend that is taking place in Central America. Nicaragua's elections are more a plebiscite or referendum that will, as they argue, legitimize socialism. In actuality, it will mean the consolidation of a totalitarian regime with foreign alliances and styles that are out of place in Central America. [end recording]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CEMA, RELATED ACTIVITIES

Rodriguez, Sychev Press Conference

FL011552 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, there was a press conference at which the results of the 39th CEMA session were announced. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez said:

[Begin recording] The session finished its work as planned, showing once again the unity and cohesion of the CEMA member-countries. At this meeting the universality of this economic body of the socialist community was confirmed. [end recording]

At the press conference, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and Vyacheslav Sychev, CEMA secretary general, answered questions from Cuban and foreign reporters.

[Begin Rodriguez recording] As the meeting ended, we received the dramatic news of the murder of Indira Gandhi, who acted with great dignity and statesmanship as the prime minister of India. Her death has caused international consternation and has already forced some CEMA delegation heads to leave Cuba early, thus interrupting tomorrow's planned inauguration of the Puntagorda nickel plant in Moa. We were going to officially open the factory with the presence of all the delegation heads.

The news upset the meeting because of its political significance, and what it means for peace in that area and in the world and because it repudiates peace. The session observed a respectful moment of silence in memory of Mrs Gandhi. [end recording]

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez said the meeting had given dynamic force to CEMA's actions based on agreements made at the organization's summit in Moscow.

[Begin recording] Naturally, being in Cuba has reminded the CEMA delegates of some aspects of the international situation -- the question of Nicaragua, for example -- which have always been on our agendas but which now require emergency efforts to deal with them. [end recording]

He added that holding the meeting in a Latin American country has caused member-countries to reflect on opportunities to strengthen CEMA's ties to Latin America. He said that as agreed at the CEMA summit, Cuba, Mongolia, and Vietnam are getting special attention to accelerate the process of making their economies equal to those of other member-countries, which is one of CEMA's principles. He added that Cuba is participating in all CEMA activities.

Vyacheslav Sychev, CEMA secretary general, referred to CEMA's cooperation with Mexico, which attended this meeting as a guest.

[Begin Sychev recording in Russian fading into Spanish translation] I would like to answer the question and also offer information on an important event to take place in Mexico in early November. On (?8) November, a large exposition by the CEMA countries, known as CEMA-84, will be opened. It is one of the largest expositions to be organized outside the CEMA countries. The exposition and the attention it receives from Mexico's leaders reflects the good relations between CEMA countries and Mexico. The relations are becoming stronger each day and will doubtlessly continue to develop. [end recording]

Session Communique

For the apparent text of the CEMA session communique, as published by Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 2 November, see the Communist Relations section of the 2 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

Castro, Soviets Inaugurate Monument

FL012010 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1902 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, a few moments ago inaugurated the America's Guerrilla sculpture dedicated to Che Guevara. The sculpture is located at the Punta Gorda nickel plant complex in Moa, Holguin.

The first secretary of the party's Central Committee accompanied by Nikolay Ryzhkov and Nikolay Baybakov, placed floral wreaths before the monument to Che Guevara and both said the monument had been built with finesse, taste, and all the care and respect owed to the heroic guerrilla. In a conversation with the sculptor, Argelio Cobiellas, Fidel admired the great work he had performed, and asked the sculptor if he was willing to cast cannons, which was answered in the affirmative.

The commander in chief also toured the site of the Camariocas CEMA I plant, talking with the workers and pointing out to those accompanying him where the plant will be built with CEMA help.

Cuban-Polish Accords

FL020242 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] The 10th Cuba-Poland Intergovernment Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation meeting ended today in Havana with the signing of import accords and three bilateral documents.

Studied at the meetings was the work performed by the permanent committees on the sugar industry and (?trade balance). A new cooperation committee was created on shipyards, fishing fleets, and ports.

Ricardo Cabrisas and Tadeusz Nestorowicz, respectively, foreign trade ministers of Cuba and Poland, signed the 1985 protocol on trade exchange. Guillermo Garcia, Politburo member and minister of transport, and Jerzy Korzonek, Poland's minister of maritime economy, signed a maritime navigation accord.

The final protocol of the 10th session of the Cuba-Poland intergovernment committee was signed by the heads of the two delegations, Diocles Torralba and Janusz Obodowski, both vice presidents of their respective Councils of Ministers. Among the multiple items within the document are plans for a joint development program in effect to the year 2000.

GDR's Stoph Departs

LD011323 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0247 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Havana, 1 Nov (ADN) -- Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State Ministers, bade cordial farewell on Wednesday evening at Havana airport to the GDR delegation, led by Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, to the 39th CEMA session.

Also present was Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC and first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, as well as Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Guillermo Garcia Frias, members of the PCC Central Committee and deputy chairmen of the Councils of State and Ministers.

Willi Stoph and the other members of the GDR delegation arrived back in the GDR on Thursday morning. The delegation was welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Alfred Naumann, member of the SED Central Commitee Politburo and First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and other public figures.

Hungary's Havasi, Marjai Meet Secretaries

LD012159 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Simultaneous with the CEMA session, a working conference was held in Havana by Central Committee secretaries responsible for economic matters who participated in the CEMA session. They reviewed those aspects of the activities of fraternal parties that are connected with fulfillment of the CEMA resolutions. Hungary was represented by Politburo member Ferenc Havasi and by Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai, Hungary's permanent representative to CEMA.

Speech by Poland's Messner

LD311218 Warsaw PAP in English 1103 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Havana, Oct. 30 -- Polish Deputy Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner took the floor at the 39th session of the Council or Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA) in the Cuban capital city of Havana today. Excerpts of his address:

International security deteriorates and the danger of world conflict intensifies in effect of the arms race launched by the United States and its allies. The U.S.-led policy of confrontation, the constant fueling of international tension fosters the moods of revanchism and revisionism, destabilisation of the situation in Europe. We consider the aspirations for greater Germany, the revisionist tendencies, and the attempts to change Europe's political and territorial map to be a special threat to peace.

In recent years poland has been particularly exposed to the hostile actions of imperialist states. The weakening of socialist Poland has been and is a key objective of the American policy in Europe. The U.S. is stoking up the activities of antisocialist forces, tries to "punish" us by using all sorts of economic restrictions disorganizing our economy and producing tangible material losses.

Despite difficulties, our country regains its prestige and positions in the world. Poland's animated international contacts evidence the decline of the policy of boycott and isolation imposed by the U.S. They are also objective proof of progressing normalisation in the internal matters of our state.

Gradually, we are pulling out of economic collapse. Following last year's six-percent growth of national income, we also saw a rise this year that outscaled planned targets. Material production increases at a rate of five per cent. We achieve thi mainly through increased productivity and implementaton of the austerity programme.

But the situation is still complex and difficult. We are making steps to overcome these threats. Poland makes an ever more significant contribution to the development of the socialist community, consolidation of the integrating links. Polish economic orientation towards constant development and ever more stronger tightening of allround relations with the socialist countries, and especially the Soviet Union, represents a lasting and irreversible direction of the strategy of our socio-economic development. This strategy brings visible results.

Our assessment of the first-stage results of plan coordination for the next quinquennium is positive. It must be said at the same time that the level of socio-economic development achieved by CEMA members, expansion of the scale and forms of cooperation, transformed internal and external conditionalities created the need to seek new methods of strengthening socialist integration. This of crucial importance for the strengthening of economic cooperation between our countries, chiefly in the sphere of scientific-technological progress, development of particular industries, and investment policies. This is also a new step in integration of our community, in creation of complementary economic structures.

We consider it extremely important for the CEMA to solve the question of supply in raw materials, fuels and energy, implementation of the latest scientific and technological achievements, and further development of closer ties in industrial specialisation and cooperation, including direct contacts between factories.

In our planning coordination, we should pay more attention to technological progress. We are convinced that coordination of plans, made in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, will help to markedly reduce our dependence on imports from the capitalist markets. We believe that the directions of further coordinating works detailed in the draft resolution of this session are just.

Meeting halfway the vital interests of the fraternal countries, like so far, we want to designate part of our raw material reserves for the needs of our socialist partners. But, because of limited material means and growing capital-output ratio in the mining of raw materials, it is impossible to maintain the existing level of raw material deliveries without an involvement of the interested CEMA members in investment projects in Poland. We count on the involvement of the interested countries in the construction of a colliery in Lublin basin and development of new sulphur extraction capacities.

Poland has always actively supported and it still supports just strivings of nations, which had freed themselves from colonial oppression, for strengthening their political and economic independence. Developing countries, especially the ones pursuing socialism-oriented policy, extended political support for Poland in the recent difficult period.

The majority of other developing states did not join in the U.S. restrictions and wished Poland well, demonstrated an understanding for the measures taken in favour of the normalization of the situation in Poland. Consequently, Poland's relations with developing states had not been disturbed. On the contrary, Poland reported a growth of trade and a broadening of economic ties with them. The share of these countries in Poland's exports amounts now to 14 percent.

We have taken -- especially in the recent period -- numerous actions designed to animate trade and cooperation with the countries of Latin America, Africa, and Asia. We will seek possibilities to switch the sources of Polish imports of raw materials and fuels, marketables and coproduction components from developed capitalist states to developing countries.

It will be our objective to help developing nations solve basic problems of industrialization, development of education, and building infrastructure by means of deliveries of turn-key investment projects, machines and equipment and export of technological know-how, but, chiefly, by coproduction ventures. Thus we want to give a new dimension to Polish contacts with these countries which is to correspond to a growing position of these states in the world, to help them accelerate their economic development, and strengthen and broaden the groundwork for mutually profitable cooperation in the future, said Messner.

Speech by Romania's Dascalescu

LD011555 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0913 GMT 1 Nov 84

["Speech made by Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu to the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance session" -- AGERPRESS headline]

[Text] Havana, (AGERPRES) 1/11/1984 -- "The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance meets in session at a time that is highly significant for the building of the new social system in CEMA member-countries," the Romanian premier began his speech noting that "this session is held in the fertile stimulating atmosphere created by the recent economic summit of the council's member-countries whose documents and resolutions, lines of action and principles have raised higher mutually advantageous cooperation and work together on both bilateral and multilateral planes in the interest of a more marked growth of the member-countries' economies, of the growing might and prestige of socialism worldwide.

After presenting the achievements the Romanian people has scored in the years of socialist construction and with which it marked the fortieth anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation and the thirteenth congress of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP], the speaker said:

An important role in the country's economic and social development was and is held by the cooperation with the CEMA member-countries, outstanding among which is cooperation with the Soviet Union, our major foreign economic partner. The problems that our countries have to cope with at present, the complicated international economic and political situation, and the world economic crisis phenomena, objectively require that our countries should perseveringly seek concrete ways and modalities of strengthening and expanding economic exchanges and mutually advantageous cooperation. Specifying that Romania takes this to be the major reason of the current council session, the Romanian premier reiterated his country's stance on cooperation with the other CEMA member-countries put forth by RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu at the fortieth anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation: "Romania took and takes an active part in developing and improving CEMA activities and in the spirit of the recent understandings of the Moscow economic summit in July, it is determined to make its full contribution further to raise cooperation inside this organization, so as to increase the economic might of each member-country, open up fresh prospects of faster economic and social progress and higher welfare and general standard of civilization for their peoples and enhance the might and prestige of socialism in the world. We consider that the improvement of CEMA cooperation has an outstanding role in the assertion of socialist ties as a model of new interstate relations based on full equality, equitable and mutual advantageous international cooperation."

Appreciating the achievements depicted by the report of the CEMA Executive Committee, the Romanian prime minister emphasized the work done for new conventions to be concluded on developing cooperation in production and production specialization during this five-year period, cooperation in technology and science and in the joint building of economic units and noted the growth of socialized production in the overall exports of CEMA member-countries. For Romania, the growth was from 12.1 per cent to 1980 to 33.5 per cent in 1983. The share of specialized products in Romania's mechanical engineering exports has grown even more -- from 21.2 per cent in 1980 to 49.6 per cent in 1983. Likewise, he called attention to the steps that ought to be taken to speed up the renewal -- for the next five-year period -- of production specialization conventions the validity of which expires in 1985.

An increasingly active participation in the world economic flow has been a steadfast Romanian guideline. As part of it, our country has firmly worked for the continuing expansion of trade with the council's member-countries, he underscored, saying that the volume of trade with both the Soviet Union and the other CEMA member-countries does not fully reflect their real potential and that they should continue their efforts when coordinating plans and preparing long-term trade agreements to provide for growing mutual deliveries to better meet the demands for basic products, machinery and equipment, and other products in scare supply.

Re-stating the interest of the Romanian side in taking part in the projects agreed upon during the economic summit, in order to put natural resources in CEMA member-countries to good use, through designs and geological surveys, deliveries of equipment and materials, and contributing the necessary work force on mutually advantageous terms, the Romanian premier specified that "at this point it is essential that we should start putting those projects to work, through concrete long-term understandings and agreements, so that they may have a positive impact already in the 1986-1990 five-year period."

Showing that the CEMA economic summit agreed that the best possible use of domestic resources and greater cooperation among them can help all CEMA member-countries solve their raw material and fuel problems, Dascalescu said: On that matter, we start from the assumption that to meet inside the CEMA the oil, gas, coal, energy, and basic raw materials requirements [words indistinct] interest to all council member-countries. However, this is a question that has a special significance to Romania. That is so because its per capita consumption of primary energy is far below the average consumption in CEMA member-countries, and because, for all its actions taken so far, Romania's demands for such products is met through mutual cooperation in a considerably smaller proportion than those of the other council member countries.

After presenting the steps taken in Romania for the utilization of all domestic spurces and firm application on measures to systematically cut down on energy and raw materials consumption as well as save them, the Romanian prime minister said: And yet, for all its efforts, our country cannot be self-sufficient in fuel, energy, and raw materials. So, we spoke up for growing participation in the development of the energy and raw material resources of CEMA members-countries, of the Soviet Union first of all. On that line, we are of the opinion that general long-term cooperation conventions ought to be concluded in the field of fuel and energy as well as in raw materials providing for joint efforts by the countries concerned to develop new resources for use in the economy to give stability and better meet the demands of member-countries for these products.

Romania has constantly stated its readiness, which we once again proclaim, to share in the investment efforts of the countries on whose territory the joint projects are built. Relative to such cooperation actions as understanding on principle should be reached under which deliveries of products made by the units built with joint efforts should extend over a longer period, 15-20 years as a rule, on the basis of long-range contracts that can give stability and perspective to cooperation planning in those fields.

Emphasising the need to intensify specialization and cooperation in production, the speaker singled out the prime significance of this activity, stressing that it is supposed to contribute solutions to important problems of economic development. As a major form of participation in the international division of labour, specialization and cooperation give each country the best opportunities to develop stable long-term mutually advantageous ties.

Romania's growing industrial and technological potential in the past twenty years as a result of wide-ranging investment programmes opened up broad prospects for its participation in the division of labour among socialist countries, in key areas included, being rated as a specialized country in the manufacture of a wide range of products in all industries. Next he said: Notwithstanding the progress made, we are of the opinion that Romania's participation in CEMA multilateral specialization and cooperation in production should further improve as as to substantially increase trade in specialized products, in line with the industrial and market potential of the council member-countries. We think first of all of our country's broader participation in specialization and cooperation in production in key branches of the economy and, hence, of the growing mutual deliveries of high-technology products such as automation equipment, measuring and control instrucments, hydraulic equipment, power equipment, programme-controlled machine tools, electronic components, computer equipment and others. Likewise, we are of the opinion that specialization and cooperation should substantially increase for the manufacture of power, mining, metallurgical, chemical and petrochemical equipment, of machines for the opencast mining of minerals, for the manufacuture of gase pipelines and others so that the requirements for such products be fully met on the basis of mutual deliveries. Romania has the industrial and research potential to do this, it can develop technologies and products that meet world standards, and can make jointly with other CEMA member-countries such high-technology equipment.

Romania is interested in promoting specialization and cooperation in the manufacture of both finished products, and components, parts and subassemblies, on the basis of long-term agreements.

At the same time, he said, within the bilateral trade, we lay special stress on substantially increasing our export of machinery and equipment given its per capita level which is lower than that of other countries members of the council.

Approaching the question related to plan coordination, the speaker stressed that as far as the coordination of the plans for the 1986-1990 five-year plan period was concerned Romania worked for the promotion of cooperation in material production and for a substantial increase of mutual deliveries within CEMA, for the finalization of that activity in the first half of 1985. Concomitantly with plan coordination, works negotiations should start without delay on concluding long-term trade agreements and other governmental understandings on economic cooperation for the next quinquennium. Likewise, the speaker referred to the need for improving the setting of prices and tariffs for services.

The question regarding the steady improvement of multilateral cooperation was approached next with emphasis on the fact that Romania had constantly worked, alongside the other countries, for a better and more efficient activity of CEMA. The (?proposals) submitted for debate to the current session are a step forward along this line, the speaker stressed. In concluding his speech, the Romanian premier referred to the current international situation saying among other things: Romania/and President Nicolae Ceausesu are of the opinion that the fundamental problem of our epoch is the halting of the arms race and the passage to disarmament, nuclear first of all, the safeguarding of people's nations' foremost right to life, to freedom and independence, to peace.

In this context we are firmly for the cessation of the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in West European countries, of the implementation of the Soviet nuclear countermeasures, for the resumption of the negotiations between the two states with a view to reaching an accord on the complete elimination of medium-range nuclear missles and, eventually, of all nuclear weapons from Europe and the world. We are of the opinion that the European states and peoples should rally their efforts and contribute directly to reaching understandings on halting the emplacement of the new missiles and destroying the ones in place.

To the same end of consolidating peace and building a climate of cooperation among states we speak and work for a peaceful, negotiated settlement of all conflicts in various parts of the world. At the same time, consistent with its policy of solidarity with all revolutionary and progressive forces fighting for freedom and national and social independence, Romania supports the liberation movements of the peoples in Central America and the Caribbean against the imperialist policy of force and dictate, for a political, negotiated settlement of the complex problems in the region.

In this context, Romania assesses in the positive the actions of the Contadora Group meant to imprint a new course to the relations among Central American states, based on the principles of equality and mutual respect. We also state our solidarity with the struggle of the Nicaraguan people, of the other peoples in this part of the world, to attain their ideals of freedom and democracy, of national progress.

Starting from the fact that the worsening of the economic situation of the developing countries is the outcome of the world economic crisis, of protectionist measures, of the imperialist policy of excessively high interest rates, of the use of financial capital as a lever for promoting the policy of domination and oppression, in conditions in which all negotiations conducted so far failed to yield results, Romania, as a developing socialist country, works firmly for oncrete measures meant to contribute to the radication of underdevelopment, to the establishment of a new international economic order, prerequisites for world stability and economic development.

Romania unflichingly militates in this direction, starting from the position that the socialist countries have the mission and duty to be in the first ranks of the struggle for peace, for the cessation of the arms race and for nuclear disarmament, and for the resumption and consolidation of the policy of detente, security, cooperation, and understanding among nations for a better and more just world.

INDIRA GANDHI'S DEATH MOURNED BY LEADERS

Mourning Period Declared

FL011258 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] The Council of State of the Republic of Cuba has declared a state of mourning beginning today and continuing through 3 November for the death of Indira Gandhi. The decree states: Indira Gandhi was one of the greatest political figures of our time, who spoke for India in international relations for peace, disarmament, and the best causes of mankind. She led the Nonaligned Movement in a positive way in its struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid.

During the official mourning period, the Cuban flag will be flown at half-mast at public and military buildings. It was also announced that the book of condolences for the Indian prime minister's death will be open beginning today from 1500 to 1800 at the Indian Embassy, located at 202 21st St, at the corner of K Street in Vedado.

Funeral Delegation Named

FL011314 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, vice president of the Council of State, will head the Cuban delegation to the funeral of Indian Prime Miniser Indira Gandhi. Also in the delegation are Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, Cuban Institute of Friendship With Peoples President Rene Rodriguez; Zolia Rosales, director of Asian affairs in the Foreign Ministry; and Cuban Ambassador to India Jose Perez Novoa.

Castro Sends Condolences

FL011350 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Council of State and the Cuban Government, has sent a message of condolence to Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi for the assassination of Indira Gandhi. The message states: We consider her tragic death not only an enormous loss for India, a country she led with great wisdom and considerable personal strength; but also for the Nonaligned Movement, to which she made such important contributions and which she led with her well-known wisdom as a statesman; for all less developed and developing countries; and for the cause of world peace and the independence of peoples, to whom she dedicated her life.

Fidel's message to Rajiv Gandhi continues: Cuba feels the loss of Indira Gandhi as its own. I have lost a loyal friend, with whom I had the privilege of working intensely during years of mutual understanding and common efforts.

Leaders Sign Condolence Book

FL012136 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1908 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Today at 1000, the condolence book on the death of Mrs Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India and president of the Nonaligned Movement, was opened at the Indian Embassy in Cuba. Among the first to sign the book were Commander of the Revolution Guillermo Garcia Frias, Politburo member and vice president of the Council of Ministers; Jose Rivera, interim foreign minister; and Mario Rodriguez, first vice president of the Institute of Friendship with Peoples.

The ambassadors from Vietnam, Poland, Bulgaria, Laos, Yugoslavia, and the Vatican also signed the condolence book.

Receiving the condolences was Ambassador Vino Khanna and the rest of the Indian diplomatic representation in Cuba.

Additional Signings

FL020136 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Politburo members Guillermo Garcia, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, and Armando Hart today signed the condolence book of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi at the Indian Embassy in Havana. Numerous Cuban leaders and members of the diplomatic corps, as well as students, workers, and the general public arrived at the embassy to pay their last respects on the tragic death of the president of the Nonaligned Movement.

The condolence book will be kept open until Saturday, the day of Indira Gandhi's funeral in New Delhi.

'OUR AMERICA' ATTACKS REAGAN REMARKS ON AREA

PA011816 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 31 Oct 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Sirens' songs and beasts' roars could be the description of the most recent public statements by U.S. President Ronald Reagan and his officials when they discuss Central America, one of the critical issues in the White House's foreign policy.

On the one hand, and in the face of the pressure of U.S. elections, the former Hollywood actor and his advisers talk about peace, understanding, and negotiation in Central America. On the other, they slander the region's patriotic movements and utter the most bitter threats.

A few days ago U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz attacked Nicaragua and Cuba, accusing them of using drug traffickers to send weapons and money to Central American revolutionaries. Shultz mentioned the White House's intention to fight, through every means possible, what he described as international terrorism and demanded from the American people a quota of blood that would be paid in direct military interventions in other nations.

What is most alarming about all this is that the remarks by the U.S. secretary of state were not made on a personal basis, and Washington made this known very quickly. Vice President Bush said that he identified with this aberrant stand, and official spokesman Larry Speakes confirmed that the White House agrees with the ideas explained by Shultz.

The list of aggressive terms grew with Ronald Reagan's remarks to the Scripps-Howard radio network. The President of the largest capitalist power in the world felt no shame in expressing support for the participation of U.S. citizens in war actions aimed at toppling the Sandinist revolution. Reagan's statement was so cynical that he had the nerve to compare clumsy mercenaries with the courageous U.S. combatants who defended the Spanish Republic from fascist aggression several decades ago.

In an open violation of the neutrality law in effect in the United States, Reagan, who is supposedly tasked with seeing that this law is enforced, said that he does not oppose the existence of military training camps for former Somozist military men in the United States or the fact that U.S. private organizations allegedly send large sums of money to Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.

Of course, such remarks bu the representative of the U.S. fascist sectors promoted resounding praise in U.S. circles representing the most reactionary forces of that society. Tom Posey, leader of the so-called U.S. group for Civilian-Military Assistance -- two mercenaries from this group were killed when a helicopter attacking Sandinist installations was downed in Nicaraguan territory -- was thrilled, saying that Reagan's support will permit an increase in the number of Americans in the struggle against Nicaragua.

For his part, Don Black, leader of the Ku Klux Klan, the racist organization, who was imprisoned precisely because of a violation of the neutrality law, told the BIRMINGHAM POST-HERALD that the President's statement legalizes the recruitment of mercenaries, an activity his reactionary group is currently involved in.

But so far the desire of Washington and its followers to see the Sandinist process fail has crashed inevitably against the Nicaraguan people's strong will t consolidate their revolution. None of the counterrevolutionary offenses has been successful, and the most recent plan for the infiltration of enemy forces to thwart Sunday's elections is another virtual failure. Mercenaries, a manual for assassins, economic blockades, the mining of ports, and espionage acts are not enough to stop the people's will. This is the great lesson that must be learned, once and for all, by those who believe in force as the only option to a conflict that, if it were to become generalized, could result in unpredictable consequences for all parties concerned.

VALDES, ESPIN ATTEND CRIME PREVENTION MEETING

FL011826 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Ramiro Valdes Menendez, member of the Politburo and interior minister, is attending the second national crime prevention and social welfare meeting in Havana. Vilma Espin, alternate member of the Politburo and president of the Federation of Cuban Women [FMC], will read the main report, which will be discussed and approved by delegates from the Education Ministry, the FMC, and the Interior Ministry.

Speeches by representatives of the State Committee for Labor and Social Security and the Attorney General's Office will be given in the morning. In the afternoon, committee work will begin. The activity is taking place at the Ministry of Interior and will conclude tomorrow.

INCREASE IN AREA EXPORTS TO U.S. REPORTED

FL311644 Bridgetown CANA in English 2144 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 30, CANA -- Jamaica's exports to the United States grew by some 130 per cent in the first seven moths of this year, compared to the same period of 1983, according to JAMPRESS, the national news agency. Quoting BUSINESS BULLETIN, a U.S. Government publication linked to Washington's Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI), JAMPRESS said exports went from U.S. 123 million dollars in January-July 1983, to U.S. 282.2 million dollars in the 1984 period. At the same time, Jamaica's imports from the U.S. went up by just under 14 per cent from U.S. 254.7 million dollars (January-July 1983), to U.S. 289.9 million dollars in 1984.

Total United States imports from the CBI region went from U.S. 5,041.6 million dollars to U.S. 5,485.2 million dollars over the same periods, while exports moved from U.S. 3,321.7 million dollars to U.S. 3,563.8 million dollars.

The best trading position was recorded by the Netherlands Antilles, which, despite a slight reduction in exports in the 1984 period, exported U.S. 1,273.4 million dollars and bought U.S. 305.4 million dollars of U.S. goods in January-July 1984. The reduction of about U.S. 7 million dollars in exports was more than compensated for by a reduction of U.S. 17.2 million dollars in imports from the U.S.

Several countries, including the Eastern Caribbean Group, the Cayman Islands, Panama, and the Turks and Caicos Islands, experienced severe imbalances in their trading relations with the U.S. in the period, JAMPRESS said.

DOMINICA

HOME AFFAIRS MINISTER WARNS AGAINST DIVISION

FL311546 Bridgetown CANA in English 1528 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, Oct 31, CANA -- Dominica's Home Affairs Minister Brian Alleyne says there are some people bent on disturbing the island's traditional unity by creating the sort of division that characterised the Grenadian society over the past few years. Addressing the finals of a cultural competition in the town of Portsmouth, north of here, last night, Alleyne said that he had just returned from Grenada where he witnessed a people struggling back from a divided situation.

I saw them with growing confidence, although still with great lack of confidence, struggling back to a situation of peace and tranquillity and unity. I have to thank God that Dominica has not ever suffered the kind of division that existed in Grenada in the last few years. There are those among us who would want to introduce those divisions, there are those among us who would introduce the division of ideology, division of class, division of all sorts, Alleyne said. He said that Dominicans have over the past years enjoyed a oneness that is perhaps unchallenged in the region today.

Four and a half years of rule by Grenada's Marxist People's Revolutionary Government ended in political upheaval last October, prompting a U.S.-led invasion. The island is now preparing for a return to democratic government after general elections on December 3.

I want to say to you today that were we to fall into the trap of allowing ourselves to be divided by ideology according to class, political affiliation, or according to any other false and artificial division then it would not be long before we reach into the abyss such as Grenada went through, he added.

The theme for the Dominica's sixth year of independence celebrations is "One People: One Nation," and Alleyne urged that it be taken very seriously. I can say with assurance while we have made great strides in our consciousness as a people, in our national consciousness we have not yet achieved full maturity as a nation. Our democracy is still fragile, our institutions are still young, and we are still struggling to achieve a full consciousness of their value and work. Dominica attained its political independence from Britain in November 1978.

GRENADA

CHIEF JUSTICE POSTPONES BISHOP TRIAL 3 WEEKS

FL012220 Bridgetown CANA in English 1529 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Nov 1, CANA -- Grenada Chief Justice Archibald Nedd today adjourned the Maurice Bishop murder trial for three weeks. Nedd said the trial of 19 former Army and government officials for the murder of the ex-prime minister in a military coup would resume on November 23 after he rules on a defence motion challenging the validity of the Supreme Court on November 14.

Among the defendants are former Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard, and General Hudson Austin, who briefly held power after the coup in October 1983 before being toppled by a U.S.-led invasion. When the trial opened on October 16, it was adjourned after a 90-minute session to allow Nedd to hear the motion and the defendants to be assigned counsel.

JAMAICA

GLEANER SHUT DOWN BY STAFF STRIKE FOR HIGHER PAY

FL312100 Bridgetown CANA in English 1737 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 31, CANA -- Jamaica's lone morning daily, the mass circulation GLEANER newspaper, shut down its plant today, saying the action was forced by continued industrial action by its production staff in a pay dispute. Only management and supervisory staff were being allowed into the building.

The closure meant that the daily GLEANER and its afternoon stablemate, the STAR, were off the streets today, and there was no work on other GLEANER publications. The GLEANER company publishes the only daily and national newspapers here.

The production workers represented by the Bustamante Industrial Trade Union (BITU) have been on a go-slow and work-to-rule for nearly two weeks trying to force the company to increase its wage hike offer of 38 dollars and 28 dollars (one JCA dollar: 24 cents U.S.) weekly in each year of a new two-year agreement. The union is reportedly seeking a substantially higher increase.

GLEANER officials say the industrial action had consistently made its publication late, and created difficulties at a time of increasing advertising with the coming Christmas season.